TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

The China Press
大陸報

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The Money Market

Outlook Cheering
Week's Developments
Silver Moves Up

BY OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

The first full business week of the new Chinese year has seen a number of cheering indications of prosperous advances in exchange, and with the possible exception of a slight depreciation in the yen, little of apparent consequence in the contrary direction. Money is abundant, although not super-abundant, interest rates are little lower and there are greater signs of better times ahead. On the political side, the action of the British Labor Government in giving recognition to the Soviet Government is received with warm approval by the Chinese business community. Other facts and developments are not so clearly favorable—the signs are not unequivocably all in one direction and that toward prosperity—but by and large, the week's developments in the Shanghai money market were generally, and it would seem justly, considered favorable.

Before the close of the Chinese New Year, the Chinese gold dealers were in an over-bought position to the extent of about half a million pounds sterling. Certain speculative mercantile firms were reported to have an over-bought card of over a million pounds sterling. When the news of the Soviet Government about to adopt new silver coins reached Shanghai during the holidays exchange took a cheerful turn and there was greater activity and a higher level of rates established. Various factors have combined to carry the market far, and they all occurred almost simultaneously. Just concurrently with the report of the decision of the Soviet Government to issue new silver coins there came information that a group of Cantonese financiers had met in Hongkong for the purpose of re-opening the Canton Mint. Then there was the scare that overtook the speculators who quickly decided to cover themselves by free selling.

The market advanced in a couple of days 1¼d. On Monday last, it is estimated, that both the Chinese speculators and the foreign merchant gamblers sold about a million pounds sterling. They would have sold a larger quantity but the banks were not good buyers. Then, again, there was the fact that on the resumption of business after the Chinese holidays money was very tight. In ordinary times one would have expected native interest to be very easy after the Chinese New Year. Money was in demand by the foreign banks, who are reported to be still short of funds. This is specially pronounced among the Japanese banks, who have been on the market. They have to make advances to cotton mills under Japanese management to enable them to buy raw cotton. It is reported that many of these Japanese mills have contracted to purchase Indian cotton and are laying in stocks of both Indian and Chinese for six months ahead.

The silver market is at present in a robust state. The factor influencing the rise is not only the reported decision of the Soviet Government, but the off-take of the white metal in India, which, owing to the marriage season in that country, is drawing upon the Bombay bazaar. The offtake at present is about 300 bars per day. Some 12 days ago the stock in Bombay was reported to be about 3,000 bars, and by this time the supplies must have diminished considerably. Some 8,000 bars are stated to be on their way to India from London and America, but nevertheless India would have to make large purchases soon.

In addition, it must not be forgotten that the export season in China will set in in the near future, and China would have to replenish her stocks of the white metal. All this serves to emphasies a firmer tendency for silver in the future months.

Consumption of silver by China and India is increasing rapidly and a yearly consumption rate of around 200 million ounces or more against new production of the same amount will not allow very much silver for coinage and industrial art uses in the rest of the world. Russia is reported to be accumulating silver and if the Soviet mints new silver coins the demand for the white metal should grow. Again, it cannot be expected that the Continent will be able to sell as large quantities of melted down silver this year. The amounts likely to be procurable this year through the melting down of European currency should be rather small. The all-important question is whether Europe will return to silver currency or not. Progress in this direction was made last

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 46.0 and the minimum 24.1, figures for the corresponding day last year being 43.2 and 36.5.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Taft, 9 a.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Grant, Feb. 19.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Teiresias, Feb. 20.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Morea, Feb. 19.

U. S. DIRIGIBLE POLAR FLIGHT IS ABANDONED

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Coolidge has ordered the suspension of the Naval aerial expedition to the North Pole in the summer on grounds of economy.

Secretary of the Navy Denby states that considerable opposition existed to the expenditure of the $350,000 required and therefore the President has postponed the expedition until Congress has been given an opportunity of expressing its views.

SEE NO HOPE OF AVERTING DOCK STRIKE

Walkout Of Workers Is Held Certain After Parley Breaks Down

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. Ben Tillett, M. P., the Secretary of the political and International Department of the Transport and General Workers' Union announced today that the postponement of the dockers' conference meant that a strike on Saturday was inevitable unless the two shillings a day increase were granted tonight.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 15.—The negotiations in the dock dispute have broken down and a strike is now certain tomorrow.

A final attempt to secure a settlement was made by the Ministry of Labor, who requested the dockers' delegates to remain in London and meet again tomorrow. The delegates, who were about to return to their districts, agreed to remain, but connected by telegram the orders to cease work at noon on Saturday.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 15.—One hundred and twenty thousand men engaged in practically all the ports in Britain are expected to cease work at midday but the negotiations have not ended and a final effort will be made during the morning. In the event of a strike all seagoing goods traffic will be immediately paralysed and if the stoppage continues for some days coal mines will be idled and other industries affected, and the food problem is bound to arise, accompanied by increased prices.

Dock work, however, nominally ceases on Saturday afternoon and Sunday and hence, the full effects of a strike would not really be felt until Monday, so there is still an interval in which the mediators may strive to end the dispute. In the event of the strike extending to include all workers of allied unions the total number of persons affected would be 1,200,000.

Washington Ball Plans Complete Committee Says

At a final meeting of the Committee in charge of the Washington Birthday Ball to be given at The Ritz on February 22 heads of committees all reported that all arrangements for the big social affair of the American community had been completed and that the committee is looking forward to the dance being the biggest affair of the kind ever held here. All Americans are requested to make their reservations for tickets now with any one of the number of representatives looking after reservations. Nationals of other countries may get their tickets through Americans.

VANDERLIP UNABLE TO GIVE PROOF OF CHARGES

Admits Lack Of Facts In Slur Upon Harding

PROBE TREATIES

New Developments In U. S. Senate Oil Inquiry

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 15.—Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip testified before the committee enquiring into the oil scandals today. He had no facts whatever to substantiate the use of President Harding's name in his recent speech, but he suggested an enquiry into the cricumstances of the sale of the Marion Star, thinking that it was a public duty to call attention to rumours in order to kill them. He was a life-long friend of President Harding and merely wanted to clear the late President's memory of a whispering campaign against him.

A development which is likely to be very important in the naval oil lease scandal is the Senate's adoption of two resolutions, firstly, calling on the State Department to furnish all the diplomatic correspondence relating to the Colombian Treaty, in the ratification of which the oil interests and Mr. Fall as the Secretary of the Interior are said to have played a leading part and, secondly, asking for the correspondence relating to securing of oil concessions for American corporations in Russia, Mexico, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Burma, Persia and other foreign countries.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Coolidge has nominated the Philadelphian, Mr. Owen Roberts, Government Counsel in the oil prosecutions, replacing Mr. Strawn.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Senate has approved the nominations of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Pomerene as government counsel in the oil leases case.

Soviet Will Levy Tariff On Grains

(Exclusive China Press)

Moscow, Feb. 15—The Soviet government has levied an export duty of six gold kopeks per 100 kilos on maize, oats, and rye and fifteen gold kopeks per 100 kilos on all other grains.

Funds received from this source are to be used to improve the Russian government railways and also for harbor improvements.

Anglo-Russian Parley To Open At End Of March

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Feb. 15—The Anglo-Russian conference, for settlement of outstanding questions between Great Britain and Russia, will be opened at the end of March. It is expected that the conference sittings will occupy a period of at least two months.

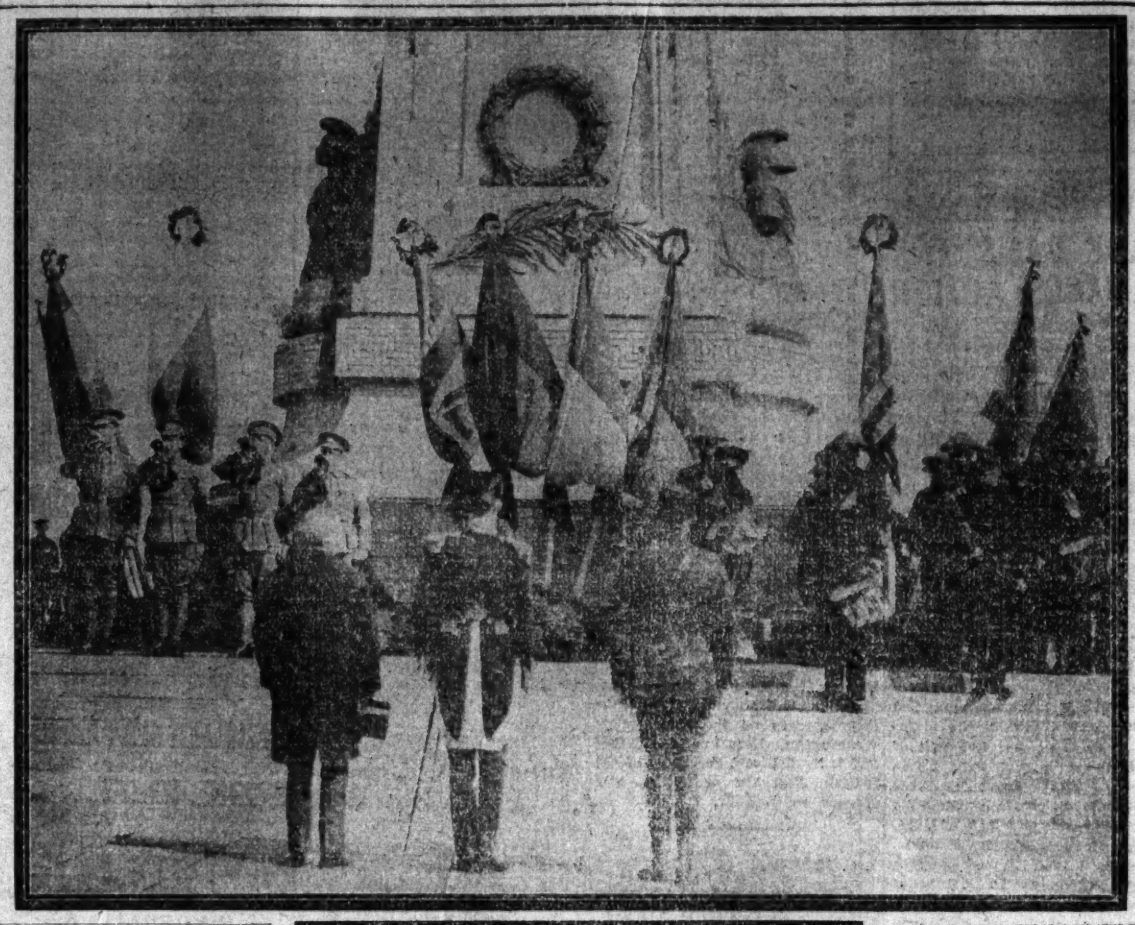
Important Notice

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from to-day's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1924.

-:- "The Last Post" For The Hero Dead -:-



REBEL FORCES IN MEXICO ARE HARD PRESSED

Federal Advance Is Ordered Against Remnants Of Enemy

(Reuter's American Service)

Mexico City, Feb. 15.—The Federal troops under General Obregon entered Guadalajara yesterday, the inhabitants pelting them with flowers. General Escobar, although wounded, ordered an immediate advance against Morelia where the rebel Generals Estrada and Diecuez are reported to have concentrated their forces. There is an unconfirmed report that the Federal troops have occupied Tuxpam.

(Reuter's American Service)

Merida, Yucatan, Feb. 15.—The American cruiser Richmond and the British lighteruiser Capetown have arrived at Progreso.

It is reported that the revolutionary General Pinada has defeated the Federal General Belasoos in the State of Chiapas and taken a number of prisoners.

Credits Granted To Farmers In Germany

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Feb. 15—In view of prevailing economic difficulties in Germany, the potash syndicate, assisted by the Reichsbank, is granting to German agriculturists credit for fertilizer shipments without increasing the prices and charging but sixty percent of the Reichsbank's official discount rate.

Bavaria Retains State Of Siege

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Feb. 15—The Bavarian Diet has rejected a motion offered by the Democrats and Socialists to raise the state of siege in Bavaria. The Diet agreed, however, to safeguard the right of franchise during the coming elections.

DISCOVERER BARRED FROM TOMB OF TUT

(Reuter's Service)

Luxor, Feb. 15.—Mr. Howard Carter on presenting himself at the tomb of Tutankhmen this morning was refused admission by the chief of police who showed him a written order of the Government. Mr. Carter retired.

After the official ceremony at the unveiling of the Shanghai War Memorial yesterday noon four trumpeters of the S. V. C. sounded "The Last Post." As the last notes died away one gun boomed from the British warship Biomede in harbor. After a minute's silence another gun boomed and then the trumpeters of the French Corps, also seen in the above photograph, sounded Reveille. Standing at attention before the Memorial are Commander G. De Rossi, the Senior Consul, who unveiled the Memorial; Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and M. Le Bris (in uniform), Chairman of the French Council. The photograph below shows a detail of the statuary at the top of the monument.

PHOTOS BY BURR

Bravery Of Priest Halts Raid On Catholic Mission

(Independent News Service)

Shenchowfu, Hunan, Feb. 5.—A detailed story narrating the heroic conduct of Father Flavian Mullins, an American priest of the Passionist Order, in defending, almost at the cost of his life, the Roman Catholic Mission station at Supu, Hunan, when it was attacked on January 3 by soldiers of Chao Heng-ti, has just been received here.

Previously these soldiers had captured Supu, but after a desperate struggle last November with the army of General Tsai, they were driven from the city. On the third of January General Ho's army following the retreating troops of General Tsai, entered Supu, and immediately began to harrass the people, whom they accused of being accessories to their defeat there. Supu was systematically looted, and many of the inhabitants, men and women, brutally attacked. Hundreds fled from the city, seeking safety in the surrounding mountains.

About one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, January 3, the marauding soldiers approached the Catholic Mission in charge of Rev. Fr. Flavian Mullins, and Rev. Fr. Arthur Benson. The former is from Athens, Pa., and the latter from Pittsburgh, Pa; both are members of the American order of Passionists. A Chinese becoming alarmed at the conduct of the approaching soldiers ran into the Mission compound. About thirty armed soldiers followed him, and he was seized and searched. They took the money found on his per-

(Continued on Page 5)

MACDONALD TO SHUN STRATEGY WITH POINCARE

Sees Road To Settlement In Direct And Honest Dealings

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 15.—Interviewed by M. Sauerwein, the correspondent of that Matin, in London, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald emphasised that he had not committed himself with regard to International Reconstruction Conference. A conference must be the end and not the beginning of the chapter. It stood no chance unless preliminary examinations completely clarified the problems. He desired frank, honest exchanges of views with France through the Ambassadors and, if necessary, by personal correspondence. Differences of opinion did not matter provided they were without ulterior motive.

He honestly intended to discuss ideas and not to attack individuals. He would use neither strategy nor complicated formulae in diplomacy, but would proceed straightforwardly, solely desiring to alleviate Europe's sufferings by settling a few essential problems in agreement with France. Mr. Macdonald was strongly idealistic and believed in the possibility of human progress.

He regretfully admitted that the warlike elements were gaining ground in Germany and expressed the opinion that we had not used the best means to support the moral of the elite of Germany, who today were almost decimated by misery. The good elements of Germany must be strengthened and the Imperialistic and bellicose ideas of the Junkers must be eradicated. France and Britain should co-operate morally, economically and politically in order to eradicate everything bad in Europe. In conclusion the British Prime Minister said: "Let us work with confidence."

COTTON MILLS ARE FACED BY STRIKE THREAT

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 15.—A dispute has arisen in the cotton room of the Thornham Spinning Company's mill near Oldham where 300 operatives are employed. The point at issue is of the first importance and may lead to a lockout, involving all the mills within the Federation and 150,000 operatives. The employers have convened a meeting of the whole trade for February 26.

MEMORIAL TO SHANGHAI HERO DEAD IS UNVEILED

Solemn Rites Mark Yesterday's Ceremony

BIG CROWD

Many Dignitaries And Officials Attend

In remembrance of her glorious dead—men of all ages and all nationalities who went forth from this city to fight for their country's honor and the freedom of the world from the menace of militarism—Shanghai yesterday, at high noon, unveiled an imposing and beautiful memorial on The Bund at Avenue Edward VII, the border line between the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Echoes of Flanders fields where poppies grow flaming red with the blood of countless fallen heroes, of Belleau Wood, and the Marne, of Chateau Thierry—from all the worn scarred fields of France and Belgium as well as the outposts from Africa to Asia where brave men fell or died of disease at their country's call—rang in the memories of the international gathering present during the impressive, yet simple, ceremony.

Around the memorial with its black veil hanging in silent mourning, were packed an immense throng, crowding and pushing to get as close as possible, stretching in a bobbing mass along the Bund and out Avenue Edward VII as far as they thought they would be able to see or hear. From the myriad windows of the buildings about the Memorial hundreds of others sought a vantage place. Only a small area directly in front of the Memorial, reserved for those who fought and still live, even though some be maimed for life, and the dignitaries officiating. It was guarded by chosen units from the Shanghai Volunteer Corps forming a human square.

SOLEMN EVENT

Just before noon an avenue was opened through the closely packed mob of humanity and through it came the Consular representatives of the Allied and friendly nations in full uniform, headed by Commander G. De Rossi, Senior Consul and Consul-General for Italy, Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham of the United States, and Hon. H. Willden, Consul-General for France. In the solemn procession behind them were the other Consuls, in brilliant uniform, or topped with high silk hats, Chinese officials, Municipal officials and the robed clergy of Catholicism and Protestantism.

Slowly and solemnly the little procession wended its way into the enclosure and its members took their place before the monument. Around the monument, with rifles, were members of the Volunteers who served in the Great War. On either side were groups of children from the various schools in the city.

Directly in front of the monument were the S. V. C. buglers, on the left, and the French trumpeters, on the right. Before each stood a small group of robed members of the clergy. Back of the clergy stood numerous high Chinese officials, including official representatives of the Army and Navy, on the left, and the Consular body, on the right.

In a space near the Chinese officials were members of the American Legion, the United Services Association, representatives of the Mercantile Marine, Siccawei Fathers who served in the war, and the near relatives of those Shanghai heroes who gave their all in the cause. On the other flank stood wives and members of the Consular body, the members of the War Memorial Committee, members of the Municipal Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession, and the wives of officers of the S. V. C.

Directly facing the monument were groups composing representatives from the Chinese Army, Annamite and Sikh police who served in the war, and officers of the F. V. C. and S. V. C. who served in the war. Behind them was a company

Continued on Page 6)

BRITAIN SEEKS PUNISHMENT OF COLONEL CHEN

Rail Inspector, Victim Of Assault, Suffered Serious Injury

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 16.—The condition of Mr. Bessel, the traffic inspector of the Peking-Mukden line who was assaulted on February 1 at Fengtai station by a party of Chinese soldiers, is proving to be more serious that it was at first thought and it will probably be necessary to bring him to Peking for an operation shortly. There seems to be grave danger of a permanent injury.

The British Legation is pressing for the arrest of Colonel Chen, who is alleged to have inflicted the principal injury with a vicious kick, but he seems to be protected by the militarists, over whom the Ministry of War's control is only nominal.

The Waichiaopu is doing all that is possible, but so far has met with no success.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Later.—It appears that Colonel Chen is the Hupei likin collector and that the Government has instructed General Hsiao Yao-nan to arrest him.

It is now officially stated that a soldier inflicted the kick and that he has been already arrested and is awaiting trial at Peking.

British Chambers Of Commerce End Conference Here

The fifth annual session of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, which has been held in the British Supreme Court, ended yesterday morning with a review of the proceedings by the Chairman of the Conference in Committee, Mr. F. R. Scott. Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister to Peking, also made a short address commenting on the present situation in China and the various aspects of the Associated Chambers' work. The proceedings terminated after Mr. C. G. Humphrys had thanked Sir Ronald for his attendance.

Colorum Fanatics Subdued, Belief

(Exclusive China Press)

Manila, Feb. 15.—Nearly three hundred fanatical Colorums, part of the horde who have been in religious insurrection against Filipino authority, surrendered today according to a wireless message received at Naval Headquarters here from the American gunboat Sacremento.

With the surrender of the contingent, believed to be the last of the fanatical band, Col. Bowers believes the trouble in Surigao is at an end.

The message from the gunboat read as follows:

"285 fanatics with 11 rifles, one revolver surrendered today. Expect to arrest Iazala, the leader, tomorrow. Only small number fanatics still unarrested, and expect to arrest them tomorrow also. Bucas island campaign practically ended though it is believed necessary to maintain a small force here. Expect send constabulary back to Mindanao within week."

On Way To Inspect Troops In Szechuen

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 13.—General Chow Yung-hua, special commissioner despatched by the President to report upon the condition of the Northern troops in Szechuan, has informed the Government that he has reached Chungking and will shortly proceed to Tungchan to inspect the troops in the neighborhood of Chengtu. General Chow Chun, the first commissioner to inspect the troops in Szechuan, is on his way back to Peking.

Scandinavians Are Invited To Parley

(Exclusive China Press)

Copenhagen, Feb. 15—Sweden has sent invitations to Denmark, Norway and Finland to participate in a conference to inquire into and settle international problems.

CHINA JOURNAL OF SCIENCE & ARTS, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold for U.S.A. and Canada. Office Room 102 The Ben Building, Shanghai. Phone—Central 3247.

Advt

Woman, Oldest Resident Of U.S., Dies Aged 135

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 22.—Oldest resident of the United States, aged 135, is dead today at the home in Segunda, Colo. Born in Mexico in 1789, according to her household records, Mrs. Robets Marez moved in 1831 to what is now known as New Mexico. In 1911 Mrs. Marez came to Colorado. Mrs. Marez was married to her second husband prior to the Civil War, and has three grand children who survive her, all past their fortieth year. Mrs. Marez recalled incidents of her eighty years' residents in New Mexico. For years she had been blind and helpless, and death was attributed to senility.

NEW YEAR BOMBS MADE BASIS FOR DAMAGES ACTION

The firing of crackers in celebration of the advent of the New Year is by ordinary a practise much favored by the Chinese, but it appears that Mr. Gun Kwei-long neighbor of Mr. Carl Crow, of Route Ghisi, has joined the minority which holds such pyrotechnic exuberance to be not only an annoyance but a menace to the community.

Mr. Gun, yesterday sued Mr. Crow for $267 damages in the United States Commissioner's Court. One of the crackers fired off by Mr. Crow, the plaintiff alleges, sailed over the Crow fence and a burning fragment fell on the straw thatch of the plaintiff's residence, as a result of which the following went up in smoke: the house, three wardrobes, 8 piculs of wheat, 4 piculs of beans, 4 piculs of peas, cotton lined garment, 3 shirts, 2 pants, 1 table, 1 bed, various kitchen utensils, 50 piculs of firewood, 1 mowing machine, 60 packages of garden seed, 7 jars, $4 worth of bedding, 1 umbrella and two pairs of scissors. Mr. Gun's mother, when testifying, amended this list to include her summer clothing and three washtubs.

The plaintiff and his relatives were questioned by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, representing Mr. Crow, yesterday and denied that Mr. Crow had offered him $150 as compensation for his losses or that he himself had told Mr. Crow that the loss amounted to only $50.

Another witness called by Mr. Snyder, representing the plaintiff, was Mr. Horatio Robertson, owner of the property on which Gun, who is his gardener, lived.

The case was adjourned until March 1.

7,250 Jews Go To Palestine To Live

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Feb. 15.—A total of 7,250 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine during the year 1923, according to a report made public here today. During the same period, 3,470 Jewish emigrants left Palestine.

GERMANY ABLE TO PAY, BELIEF OF GEN. DAWES

American States His Views On Tangle Over Reparations

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Jan. 15.—General Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the first experts' committee which has been investigating conditions in Germany, is quoted in an interview appearing in a Paris newspaper today, as voicing the belief that Germany will be able to pay the reparations fixed under the Versailles treaty under certain conditions, including the restoration to Germany of administration of the economic resources of the occupied districts.

General Dawes voices the opinion that the domicile of the proposed German gold note bank must be in Berlin, but that half of the members of the bank's board must be foreign financiers.

Trotzky Victim Of General Breakdown

(Exclusive China Press)

Moscow, Feb 15.—M. Trotzky, according to reports received here today from the Caucasus, is suffering from general exhaustion. He hopes to restore his health by a rest of two or three months during which time he will remain in the Caucasus.

British Diplomats Given New Offices

(Reuter's Service)

Budapest, Feb. 16.—Mr. John Balfour, Secretary of the British Legation, will shortly take up the Secretaryship of the Embassy at Washington. It is understood that Mr. J. H. S. Birch, Secretary of the British Embassy at Tokio, will succeed Mr. Balfour.

Capetown Votes Suffrage Measure

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, Feb. 16.—The Assembly passed the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill by 54 votes to 48. The Prime Minister, General Smuts, supporting the Bill, pointed out a difficulty regarding Cape Province, where native men were eligible to vote.

Propose Abolition Of Tobacco Taxes

(Exclusive China Press)

Athens, Feb. 15—The Greek government has approached the national assembly to ascertain its attitude concerning the abolition of export duties on tobacco.

The China Press Want Ads OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

Mrs. Wood Is Honored by G. O. P. Committee

Mrs Leonard Wood, na.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Governor General of the Philippine Islands, has been appointed a vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee. She is expected to take an aggressive part in the coming Presidential campaign

War Clouds Vanish In Lower Yangtsze

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 13.—Counsels of peace are apparently prevailing in respect to the threatened trouble between the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhui, for, according to reports reaching Peking, the authorities of the provinces mentioned have agreed to withdrew troops from their respective borders a distance of fifty li. Delegates from these provinces are meeting in Shanghai to decide upon the methods for giving effect to this agreement.

Mandate To Urge Unification Work

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 13.—A mandate is being drafted and will probably be issued in a few days advocating national unification and authorising Premier Sun Pao-chi to devise practical plans for attaining this desirable end.

PEKING STILL DEBATES NOTE ON GOLD FRANC

Will Ask Decision Of World Court Of Arbitration, Capital Report

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 13.—There is much speculation as to the action which the Chinese Government will take in response to the Note from the Eight Powers on the subject of gold payment of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity. In certain quarters it is freely asserted that China will ask that the dispute be referred to an International Court of Arbitration, but inquiries, addressed to official sources elicit the reply that such a statement is premature. A special meeting of the Cabinet had been scheduled for yesterday, but owing to the day being a public holiday the meeting did not take place. The Cabinet, however, will meet tomorrow, when, it is understood, consideration will be given to how best to have the matter discussed.

DO YOU KNOW

The Significance of the

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The China Journal of Science & Arts

(January Issue)

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New Oil Company Formed In Spain

(Exclusive China Press)

Madrid, Feb. 15.—The Compagnie Hispano Brittanique de Petrols has been organised at San Sebastian, Spain, with capital of 10,000,000 pesetas for the purpose of exploiting oil fields in Spain and Morocco. The Spanish government will lend its assistance to the project.

Spain To Purchase Planes In England

(Exclusive China Press)

Madrid, Feb. 15.—A commission of Spanish naval officers is visiting England for the purpose of purchasing twelve airplanes.

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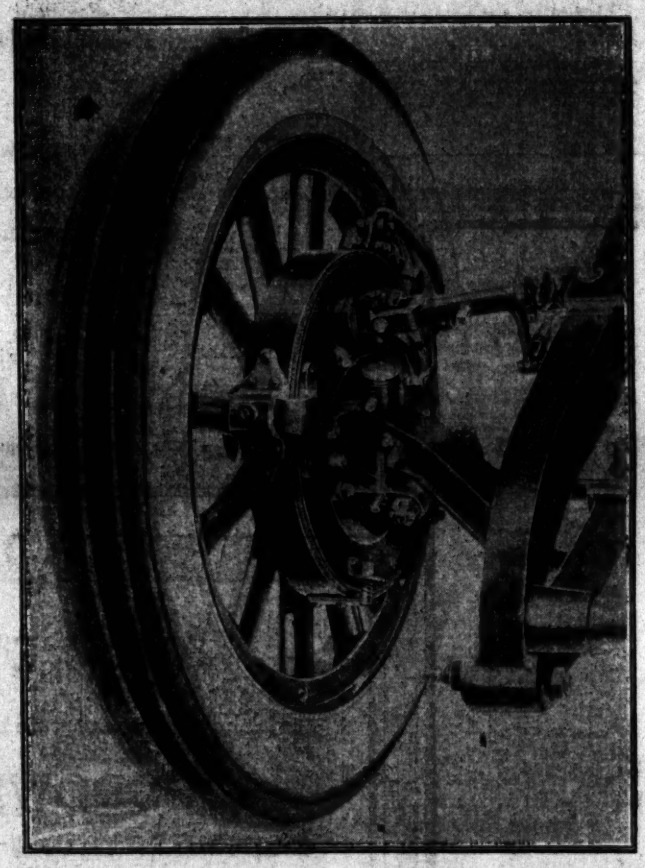

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PARIS DEBATES FRENCH POLICY IN THE ORIENT

Banque de L'Indo Chine Report is Adopted By Committee

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 15.—M. Sarraut, the Minister of the Colonies, in a speech before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, referred to the renewal of the privilege of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. He dealt with the whole question of France's policy in the Far East from the point of view of the important position now held by Indo-China and also of French interests in China. He outlined an economic program aiming at accelerating the development of the French Colonies.

The Committee adopted the conclusions of M. Guernier's report on the question of the privilege of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. The report pointed out that the Committee had only to consider the privilege of issue granted to the Banque in relation to its activity outside French territory, particularly in China. M. Guernier proposed renewal of the present arrangements with the reservation that the Foreign Ministry should permanently exercise surveillance on the operations of the Chinese Consortium and submit to Parliament an annual report thereon.

MUTT & JEFF -:- It Looked Like A Case Of "Please Omit Flowers" To Jeff -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1923 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

SENOR JEFF, WE'RE SITTING PRETTY AT LAST! THE FACT THAT THERE'S NO PAY DAY IN THE MEXICAN REBEL ARMY NEEDN'T WORRY US ANY MORE!
ARE YOU SPOOFING, SENOR MUTT?
NO! AS YOUR MANAGER I'VE JUST GOT YOU A CONTRACT THAT CALLS FOR A SALARY OF 1000 PESOS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON!
FINE! WHAT'S TO BE THE NATURE OF MY JOB?
YOU'RE A TOREADOR! YOU'RE GONNA FIGHT "EL TORO" THE MOST VICIOUS BULL THAT EVER ATE CACTUS! YOU'RE LUCKY! EVERYBODY ALONG BROADWAY WILL BE TALKING OF YOU!
THIS BULL HAS GORED FIVE TOREADORS TO DEATH SO JUST THINK OF THE GLORY THAT WILL BE YOURS IF YOU'RE ONLY WOUNDED! BUT I'VE TAKEN OUT INSURANCE ON YOUR LIFE! AND IN CASE YOU'RE KILLED I'LL—
RIP RIP
THE CONTRACT
I RESIGN!
SAME CONTRACT
Fisher
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher)

News Brevities

The exhibition of pictures at the B. W. A. Headquarters, 12 Kiukiang Road, will be open all day tomorrow.

• • •

Fifteen inspectors of the Yokohama Customs have been arrested on a charge of receiving bribes from Customs brokers, according to the Japan Chronicle.

• • •

Bishop H. A. Boaz of the Southern Methodist Church will speak at the afternoon service of the Community Church at the Navy Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

• • •

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. C. R. Bennett, manager of the International Banking Corporation in Peking, is leaving shortly for America.

• • •

Among those who sailed on the President Cleveland yesterday for the South were Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Balcom. Mr. Balcom is on a special tour of the Orient making sketches of United States Shipping Board vessels.

• • •

Captain A. Davison, Marine Superintendent for the Canadian Pacific, sailed on the President Cleveland yesterday for Hongkong.

• • •

Among those registered at the Astor House Hotel are Mrs. S. S. Wright and the Misses G. Nelly and J. Grimes of Marietta, Ohio; Mr. H. A. Marshall of Atlantic City, N. J.; Mr. H. E. Root of Yokohama, and Mr. A. Millard of Seattle.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Fowler returned to Shanghai on the President Cleveland.

• • •

Prof. S. Shirokogoroff will speak on "Sorcery in Siberia" at the meeting of the Quest Society in the lecturehall of the Royal Asiatic Society at 5:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Chatley will preside.

• • •

Over 800 people attended President Tsao Kun's reception in Peking last week. The President is reported to have looked quite well despite recent reports of his serious illness.

• • •

79 bales of raw silk, 66 bales of wild silk and 133 bales of waste silk were shipped from Shanghai to Marseilles and ports on the M.M. steamer Cordillere last Friday.

• • •

A useful chart of London silver and Shanghai exchange rates during the year 1923 has been brought out by Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand, exchange brokers at 1 The Bund.

• • •

Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Sleo, secretaries for the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., announce that the rubber harvested for the month of January was 8,080 lbs.

• • •

A man smoking in bed at 3271 Seward Road, an ironmonger's shop, set fire to the bedding shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started a fire which affected an exchange shop next door as well. Hongkew Division of the Fire Department arriving early on the scene got the outbreak under control in short order, the damage being confined to two beds, a wooden partition and a small portion of the roof of the exchange shop.

• • •

The Ginling College Association of Shanghai was organised at a meeting of former students and professors on Thursday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hillmer. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution while another will act for the body provisionally.

• • •

According to the Chinese press, Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Tingfang, is leaving for London on a diplomatic mission on behalf of the Canton Government

• • •

"Sorcery in Siberia" will be the subject of a lecture to be given before the Quest Society tomorrow by Prof. S. Shirokogroff. The meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's lecture hall, Museum Road, at 5.30 p.m. and non-members of the Society are welcome to attend, Dr. H. Chatley will preside.

Interesting Talks' Are Arranged For By American Clubwomen

Miss Emma Service Lester will speak on "Literature of the Sung Dynasty" and Dr. Bertha Loveland-Selmon on "Religion and Philosophy of the Sung Dynasty" at the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Tea will be served as usual at 4 o'clock. Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Mary Dingman, of the World Committee of the Y. W. C. A., will speak on "Industrial Progress in China and the Far East" at the meeting of the Civic Department of the American Woman's Club to be held on Wednesday, February 26, at 4:30 p.m. Miss Dingman is widely travelled, having been released by the Y. W. C. A. for a year to investigate industrial conditions throughout the Far East. She has been heard in Shanghai before, at the Rotary Club and other gatherings and is a most interesting speaker. All interested are invited to attend the A. W. C. meeting at which she will speak.

Universal Film Man Gives Novel 'Movie' Dinner

Mr. Norman Westwood, Shanghai representative of the Universal Pictures Corporation, distributors of American moving pictures in China, who has just returned from a business trip to Hongkong, gave a novel dinner at the Hongkong Hotel during his visit there. The 'Universal Dinner' has for its menu the following delicacies: Carl Laemmle, Hunchback of Notre Dame, Century Comedies, International News Reel, Serials, Jewels, Lady of Quality, The Acquittal, Merry Go Round, White Tiger and Thundering Dawn.

The Money Market

(Continued on Page 1)

year by Switzerland, Italy, Austria and others, but these influences were of minor significance. From present indications it would seem that the demand of China for silver for the first six months of this year will be larger or as large as last year during the same period. The present holding in Shanghai is much less than the high of the past two years.

Reichstag Again Holds Money-Bags

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Feb. 15—The term for which the German cabinet was given dictatorial powers in matters of finance by the German Reichstag, expired today.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Ostarrh. No. 2 for Kidney & Ritis Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS PRICE IN ENGLAND 5s
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They Satisfy
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PRESIDENT TAFT TAKES AMERICAN MAIL TOMORROW

President Grant Brings U. S. Mail On Tuesday

Taking mail for the United States, the President Taft will leave Shanghai for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the next mail from the States is due on the President Grant next Tuesday.

The President Taft will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and docks at the China Merchants Central Wharf. Ordinary mail to be sent on this boat will close at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Bringing 1,300 bags of mail, and a heavy list of passengers and freight as well, the President Grant of the Admiral Line will leave Kobe today and arrives next Tuesday. Mail from Europe is expected on the Blue Funnel passengers boat Teiresias on Wednesday.

The P. and O. steamer Morea, with mail for Europe, will leave this port for London via ports on Tuesday, and the tenders with passengers for the vessel will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Polish Trade Treaty With Japan Ratified

(Reuter's Service)

Warsaw, Feb. 16.—The Diet Foreign Affairs Commission has unanimously ratified the Polano-Japanese Trade and Navigation Treaty.

Municipal Orchestra

An attractive program of Russian composers is offered for today's Town Hall Concert. Selections have been made from the works of Balakirev, Liadov, Glinka, Moussorgsky, Tschaikovsky and Glazounov, and the soloist will be Mr. Selinanov the bass singer whose rendering of Russian songs earned much appreciation at a recent Chamber Music concert. He will sing today an Aria from Glinka's opera, "A Life for the Czar," and the famous monologue of Boris from Moussorgsky's masterpiece, "Boris Godounov."

The orchestral numbers are all more or less attached to definite programmatic interest, a style inseparably associated with the outpourings of the Nationalistic School. One may partly account for this decided leaning in music towards things external by the extraordinarily prolific fund of folk-legend of the country from which composers are enabled to draw so readily for purposes of inspiration. Excellent examples in this form are the "Kikimora" and "The Enchanted Lake" of Liadov, and Glazounov's "Stenka Razine"—written around the piratical figure of that name—to be performed this afternoon.

Many Russian composers too, have shown a conspicuous liking for the peculiar qualities of Italian and Spanish music; those of other nationalities have, of course, as many compositions prove, experienced a similar attraction from time to time, but for Russians the lure of folk-themes from the South has been unusually strong, as their several Capriccios and Fantasies show. A case in point is Balakirev's Overture, written on a Spanish theme of Glinka's, and another—the Capriccio Italiano from Tschaikosky's pen. The latter, as its title implies, was the result of the composer's sojourn in Italy. Both these works are to be given at today's concert.

The Sixth Subscription Concert—French composers—will take place at the beginning of March, and an exceptionally fine program is promised. While on the subject of the Subscription Concerts, the wish is expressed that we may soon have the opportunity of hearing the Franck Symphony again. Maestro Paci will no doubt include it in a Sunday program for the benefit of those who did not attend at its previous performance.

MARCATO.

Bravery Of Priest Halts Raid On Catholic Mission

(Continued on Page 1)

son, twenty dollars, and then prepared to shoot him as a spy.

PREVENT EXECUTION

Fathers Mullins and Benson were notified of the soldier's intentions, and both priests rushed to the poor man's assistance. One of the soldiers was about to shoot but both Fathers interfered. The culprit, however, again tried to kill the man, but Fr. Flavian knocked the gun from his hands, and the Fathers stood between the soldier and the innocent victim of his rage. The whole band then became infuriated, and surrounded the Fathers, uttering vociferous threats for daring to touch them.

The leader of the ruffians gave orders to search the house of the Fathers, and all started toward the door. The Fathers tried to intercept them. Fr. Benson was covered with pointed rifles, and forced to remain in the yard. But Fr. Mullins succeeded in reaching the door where he stood and forbade the soldiers to trespass. The leader adjusted his gun, aimed it at Fr. Mullins, and commanded him to step aside. The Father asserted his right as an American to refuse admittance to the intruders, saying he was prepared to sacrifice his life to protect the mission. The bravery of the good Father disconcerted the leader, and after a few moment's consultation the soldiers decided to depart, and Fr. Benson was released. Meantime the Chinese who had sought safety escaped.

Once outside the gate of the mission the disturbers held a second consultation, and again attempted to enter the compound. When the two Fathers refused to move from the entrance four or five shots were fired in rapid succession. One bullet passed between the Fathers, and another pierced the clothing of Fr. Mullins. The other shots were in the direction of the American Flag placed over the mission gate.

TROOPS GO AWAY

Fr. Mullins had sent word of the affair to General Chang Sung-ti whose troops were also in Suou, and his secretary answered the summons promptly. He had scarcely entered the mission when the soldiers with guns abreast marched in again, knocking down a youth at the gate. The general's secretary advanced to meet them, and advised them to leave the mission. They complied with his request, but uttered threats of revenge.

During the brutal attack on the two brave Fathers, three of the mission buildings were entered; doors were smashed; floors torn up, money and articles of clothing stolen.

Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, American Consul at Changsha, has been informed of the outrage, and the American government has the case under investigation.

Fr. Flavian Mullins is thirty years old, and his parents reside in Athens, Pa. He has been in Charge of the Supu Mission for the last two years. He came to China with the first allotment of the Passionist Fathers of America. Fr. Arthur Benson, his assistant, is from Pittsburgh, Pa. He arrived in Supu last October leaving Pittsburgh last July. These two Fathers are the only foreigners in the entire Supu district of over half a million inhabitants. Both are enthusiatic missionary workers, and are accomplishing great good in the Supu district.

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CHANGCHOW IS CITY OF MANY NEW BUILDINGS

Construction Boom Has Full Swing During Year Just Closed

(China Press Correspondence)

Changchow, Kiangsu, Feb. 15.—No review of our city and vicinity would be complete till the Chinese New Year had arrived. If we are to measure our prosperity by the noise which we heard from the 20th of the Chinese Moon until daylight the morning of the first then we are surely in a prosperous condition.

In the city it has been a year of continuous building. Many times have we had our attention called to this fact as we have gone either to the Pagoda nearby or to the Roof Garden of the New Foo Wai Bank building of which I wrote you in a former article. From these two places we could get a good view of the entire city and in every direction almost during the whole year have we been able to see a number of buildings in the process of erection. The Bank building noted above as perhaps the largest and next comes a building for the Centenary Institute for Girls under the auspices of the Woman's Council of the M. E. Church South. Adjoining this building is a large "Ting" which will be used for a gymnasium and public exercises, the initial and largest gift being given by the family of the local Magistrate. The School hopes to move into the new buildings early in the coming term.

Just outside the West gate of the city is being built a reinforced concrete bridge which spans the Grand Canal and connects up the Horse Road on the one side which leads to the railway station and some large business enterprises on the other side. This is but a link in the road which is to encircle the city, so we are told. Ere long we shall hope to see Fords running on it.

During recent months the greatest hindrance to traffic and business in the city has been the low water in the canals. One of the main canals in the city has been dry for some six weeks. Even the Grand Canal to the South of the city has been too low for boats of any size to travel. The local Magistrate tells me that they are taking steps to dredge the canal in places. During the last two weeks we have had some little rain but not enough to make any appreciable change in the water courses. For this reason all goods must be shipped by train and then carted by wheel barrows or carried by coolies.

The Electric Construction Co. to the South of the city has been pushing its work and we see the poles for the wiring already placed between Changchow and Wusih and distributing plant is being built near the East Gate, Changchow. So far they have been unable to arrange to enter the city as there is an electric company already giving light to the city. We are told the new company can give us much cheaper lights, etc. and it is hoped they will either enter the city or force the old company to better and cheaper service.

During the year there has been organised in the city a society called the "Five Religions Society" and in one of the old temples may be seen a room nicely fitted up and a tablet erected to the five religions: Confucianism, Buddism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, The Jesus Religion. I am not sure just what the constitution of this society is but I am led to believe that it is to good intent and may be helpful in bringing this people to a higher standard of living and if so it will be well worth while.

The religious work of the city has not been without progress. In the late Spring some of the leading citizens approached the pastors and others of the Methodist Mission and asked them to start some institutional work and proffered the use of a large modern building. After some consultation the work was opened in September. During the Autumn special English school for both young men and young women were carried on. Late in the year a campaign was started to secure members for the Club activities of the institution. In this campaign we had the hearty support and sympathy of the local officials and many of the leading citizens. As a result we have secured over five hundred members and we are hoping to have a number of activities under way very soon. It is hoped that we can give to the young people of the city a clean and pleasant place for rest and recreation as well as entertainment. Of this we shall hope to write you more in the future.

In addition to the various kinds of business already carried on I am told that a silk filature is to be built this year and if so this will add largely to the business of the city and vicinity.

Only once has there been any special unrest on account of threatened war and that did not last long and very few people left the city for your Model Settlement.

The present local Magistrate has the distinction of having served this District longer than any of his predecessors. He is popular and efficient. We shall be glad to see him continue.

Japanese Loan Is Over-Subscribed

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Feb. 15.—The Japanese loan has been substantially over-subscribed.

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The drawing for prizes will take place at the French Municipal Town-Hall, Sunday, February 17, 1924, at 2 p.m.
Everybody is hereby invited to attend.
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IN ADDITION TO THIS
MR. PAOLI
THE FAMOUS BARITONE, HAS JUST BEEN RE-ENGAGED AND WILL RENDER CLASSICAL TUNES.
CATHRYN
FAMOUS DANCER FROM THE ORPHEUM CIRCUIT, U.S.A. WILL PERFORM DANCES.
AMERICAN DANCE ORCHESTRA
STILL THE BEST IN TOWN
BALLOONS! CONFETTI! SERPENTINE! NOISE MAKERS!
Do not forget the Dinner-Dance commencing at 8.30 p.m.
Telephone Reservations C. 1824

MEMORIAL TO HERO DEAD IS UNVEILED HERE

(Continued on Page 1)

of Public School Cadets and groups of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and behind them were members of the police and fire departments of the two settlements.

Solemn, stately, with memories of the soul-scarred past they stood reverentially in their allotted places for the official ceremony to take place. Only a few muffled murmurings could be heard in the moment of silence. Only one half-drowned sob—from a little school boy who stood bravely in the ranks of the school children with two big tears running down his cheeks and a dry sob in his throat. He had lost his daddy in the war.

THE PRESENTATION

Just before the noon gun sounded Sir Edward Pearce, Chairman of the War Memorial Committee, stepped forward to make the presentation of the Monument to the city. In making the presentation he said:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens:—On behalf of the Shanghai War Memorial Committee, I have the honor to present to you this Memorial to our glorious dead, erected by the Allies in the Great War on the soil of China, set apart for the residence of citizens of other nations. We have to thank the architects, Messrs. Stewardson and Spence for the design and execution of all the necessary work, Mr. Harpur, of the Public Works Department, for the foundations, and congratulate the sculptor, Mr. Henry C. Fehr, for the exquisite bronze statue which crowns the Memorial. The casting of this group was executed by Messrs. Singer and Co., of Frome. The flanking symbolical trophies and the Roll of Honor were designed and cast locally by The Arts and Crafts, Ltd.

"This monument will stand for ever as a world's unparalleled but silent emblem to the glory of those many Allied nations who fought side by side with such indomitable valour in the struggle that Justice might live. We are here to-day to pay homage to those gallant men of ours who went forth from Shanghai and gave up their lives in singleness of heart for all that we hold sacred. They will rise again; nay, they are here to-day, those great peace-makers of ours, ready again to defend Right against Wrong. We remember and must charge our children to remember this as our dead heroes were equal in sacrifice so are they equal in honor, for the greatest and least of them have proved that sacrifice and honor are no vain things but truths by which the world lives. I fervently pray that both as residents in this great city of ours and as individuals we may so order our lives after the ideals for which our fellow citizens died that unashamed we may be able to meet their gallant souls in the great hereafter.

"Commander de Rossi, I will take it as a great honor if you will unveil this Shanghai Memorial to our illustrious dead."

The Senior Consul, Commander De Rossi then stepped forward and faced the assembly. Hat in hand he spoke briefly, saying:

"Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: The erection of this war memorial, dedicated to the everlasting memory of those who fell on the field of honor, has been for the past few years, the most cherished wish of the Allied Communities in Shanghai, and I think it is my pleasant duty to express our thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Allied Committee for having been able, through strenuous efforts, to put this wish into realisation. Erected on Chinese soil across the limit of the International and French Concessions this Monument can be considered as a symbolical emblem of the unbreakable bond which has united the Allied Nations in the Great War. Although dedicated to the imperishable memory of our glorious dead, it is intended also to stand there as a memento for ever of the loyalty and gallantry of all our men who left these shores to do "their bit." But no monument of stone or bronze would be enough to exalt the memory of such men: something more than this we must do. It must be henceforth our sacred duty to bring our children, as in a pilgrimage, in front of this Memorial and to impress upon them and through them impress on future generations, the feeling of the strongest, the highest thankfulness and admiration for all those men, dead and alive, who so bravely, so gallantly have put forth such a splendid example of self-sacrifice, for the love of their country, and also for the love of these two greatest principles, without which the life of nations should not be possible: the principles of Righteousness and Justice. To those men, whose names live on for ever, I unveil this memorial. I have now the honor to hand it over for preservation to both the Municipal Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession."

As soon as he had finished he unveiled the monument, drawing the black shroud down to expose the dedication plate for the first time.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, answered first, accepting the Memorial on behalf of the residents in the International Settlement in the following graceful address:

FESSENDEN SPEAKS

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—As the representative of the people of the International Settlement and in conjunction with Monsieur Le Bris, representing the French Concession, I accept with profound appreciation this sacred trust which today has been placed in our keeping.

"I am deeply moved by the references which have been made by Sir Edward Pearce and Commander de Rossi to the splendid endeavors of the residents of Shanghai, in cooperation with their brethren in their respective "homelands", to do their part in the Great War.

"It is most fitting and seemly that you should today accept with deep reverence this beautiful memorial of the supreme sacrifice made by those members of our community who went forth from the peace and safety of Shanghai to lose their lives in the service of their respective countries.

"It is to them, and to those of our respective nationals, who have gone before us, that we owe this great and flourishing city which it is our endeavor today to develop into a still greater city which shall be representative of the best ideals of those nations from which we have sprung.

"This site, upon which we stand today, has been chosen as being on the boundary line between the International Settlement and our good friend and neighbor, the French Concession. Each has donated a moiety of this site. Thus the Memorial stands as an additional connecting link between the two Settlements, and an imperishable record of those of our respective nations who fought and fell side by side in the Great War.

"It remains, Ladies and Gentlemen, only to thank you for your presence here today to do honor to those of our glorious dead who are here commemorated, and to express the hope that we may worthily uphold their traditions."

As Mr. Fessenden stepped aside M. Le Bris, the Chairman of the French Municipal Council, advanced and delivered the acceptance of the residents in the French Concession, saying:

LE BRIS' SPEECH

"Ladies and gentlemen: The words which have just been spoken by my distinguished colleague of the Municipal Council describe, as completely as possible in their brevity, the sentiments of both of us on receiving, in the name of the residents of our community, the monument dedicated to the glorious dead in the Great War.

"In its simplicity this monument is a symbol of the solidarity which the Allied Nations proved during the tragic years between 1914 to 1918. This solidarity we must maintain so that we can pay the debt that we contracted on behalf of those who sacrificed their lives to enable us to live in peace.

"We cannot, without very great emotion, peruse the list—a list too long, alas—of our friends who we shall never see again. In tendering to the families who are represented here our expression of sympathy our gratitude goes to the highest and the humblest. While this monument will tell future generations that from this distant corner of the world legions left to do their duty to their country, their splendid example of denial and sacrifice will be a lesson which will assist in perpetuating the principles of honor and justice in our own countries.

"In conclusion, in the name of the French Concession which I have the honor to represent, with all my heart I associate myself with what Mr. Fessenden has said to all those who have come to honor the memory of our glorious dead. And like him, I swear that by our acts we will show ourselves worthy of the traditions which those glorious dead have left to us."

Then Bishop Paris of the Roman Catholic diocese which included Shanghai, assisted by robed priests of his faith, and followed by the Very Rev. F. J. S. Symons, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Rev. A. Norman Rowland of the Union Church, Bishop Graves, Rev. W. Robbins, Chaplain to the United Services Association; Rev. T. H. Hall, Seaman's Chaplain, and Dr. Hawks Pott, representatives of the Allies Protestant clergy, dedicated the Memorial with solemn religious observances.

THE LAST POST

Then four buglers of the Volunteer Corps took position and sounded "The Last Post." As the final 'G' of the tribute to the heroic dead sounded one gun boomed from the British warship Diomede in harbor, followed by an interval of one minute's silence. Then the Diomede's gun boomed once more in salute and the trumpeters of the French Corps sounded Reveille.

During the ceremony the units about the Memorial stood at attention, those directly surrounding the monument with arms reversed. As the Reveille sounded the escort came to present arms, and at the completion of the call, ordered arms.

Commander De Rossi then carried the Consular wreath to the base of the Memorial and laid it on the cold granite. He was followed by representatives of other organisations with wreaths, and at the conclusion of the official ceremony, by a number of individuals honoring their own dear dead.

Among the wreaths presented were those from:

Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Boy Scouts, Shanghai Club, Zero Club, Municipal Police, Boone Road Nursing Sisters, Holy Trinity Cathedral, United Service Association, R. A. F., Public School for Boys, Girl Guides, S.V.C. Field Artillery, Ex Gunners Roll of Shanghai, French Municipal School, Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Paper Club, French Consulate General, Marine Engineers, United States Navy, British American Tobacco Co. and Affiliated Companies, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., The Chartered Bank, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Staff, Ex Sappers Roll, Shanghai Light Horse, American Legion, Asiatic Petroleum Co.

THE FUND

In announcement that the full amount had been raised just prior to the unveiling ceremony Mr. E. F. Goodale, the Hon. Treasurer of the fund, gave the following contributions:

	Tls.
Tael subscriptions:	
Previously acknowledged	31,046.13
M. Reader Harris	50.00
Robert Dollar Co.	1,000.00
Shanghai Stock Exchange	100.00
M. Demets	30.00
A. & A. Scottish Rite	1,000.00
Arts & Crafts, Ltd.	100.00
In memory of the late G. M. Waggott: "L. K. B."	50.00
Total	33,376.13
Dollar subscriptions:	$
Previously acknowledged	58,080.23
Arthur West	5.00
Herbert Webb	10.00
W. J. Russell	12.00
J. B. Bissett & Co.	100.00
Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange	120.00
Mr. & Mrs. Norman Leslie	100.00
H. Martin Little	50.00
Sterling Fessenden	50.00
Total	58,527,23

The donations promised but not yet received will bring the total of the fund up to the amount required.

Bishop Paris of the Roman Catholic Church, accompanied by assisting priests and acolytes, is seen leaving the Memorial at the conclusion of their part of the religious dedication of the monument. They were followed by representatives of the Protestant clergy. Commander de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, who officiated at the unveiling as the representative of the Consular Body, can be seen in the background, saluting

PHOTO BY BURR

Miss Hindman In Pleasing Recital

An interesting program was given at the Shanghai American School yesterday afternoon by Miss Cecile Hindman instructor of pianoforte at the school. The range and balance of her program showed Miss Hindman's versatile ability and her pleasing personality and appearance won her audience immediately to discriminating admiration. The first group from the classical school of the 18th century included the difficult Sonata in A Major by Scarlatti. Miss Hindman showed distinctness, clearness and clean technique in the interpretation of this school. In her second group, three of Schumann's compositions, from the romantic school, she expressed strong emotional feeling in sharp contrast to the remoteness of the classic group. Perhaps she was at her best in the modern numbers. In her interpretation of Debussy's "Garden in the Rain," she brought out the coldness and the loveliness of the mist followed by the torrent of rain in the beautiful surroundings of the garden. Her flexibility in changing from this program school to the difficult bravura numbers, "Hark, hark, the Lark" by Schubert—Liszt and Liszt's "Polonaise No. 2" was done with ease and fluency and furnished a brilliant climax to the program.

Miss Hindman comes to us from Los Angeles and is a graduate of The American Conservatory of Music in Chicago where she was awarded a gold medal in piano.

Mrs. Graham, who assisted in the recital, displayed in her two numbers a pleasing voice of wide range. The audience was especially delighted with her "By the Waters of Minnetonka" by Thurlow—Lieurance, which she graciously repeated, she was ably accompanied by Miss Bernice L. Austin, piano, and Miss Louise Mack'in, violin.

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OLD BILL'S Adventures in America

by Bruce Bairnsfather

Hospitality

I NEVER knew what this word hospitality came from until I landed in America; but it has something to do with hospital. As a result of one Bill is in the other, and I go to sit with him and sympathise with his nervous breakdown.

It is the result of Bill's failure to use discretion in accepting invitations. We had been pleading fatigue, other engagements and so forth to escape too many kindnesses, but Bill said:

"Captain, for once I want to see what one of these folks would do for you if you let him have full play."

This picture only serves to show that one cannot always estimate enjoyment by facial expression

We tried it out in a certain large city in the East. The train arrived at the station. Through the crowd I was aware of a tall, powerfully built man with tortoise-sell glasses wading his way to us. It was our reception committee. He shook hands with us on the intensive system and I thought at the time, "We shall never be able to keep up with this man's health."

Hospitality and friendliness exuded all over his face.

"Folks, I've got an automobile right here, and I'll take you to your hotel. Then we'll go over and have lunch with the boys."

It was wonderful to see how he enjoyed giving us a good time. Whatever else requires one hundred percent, I don't know but an American certainly has one hundred percent hospitality. You feel like half of one percent, as they say on the bottles, when he's finished you.

Our friend started by driving off to our hotel, but I noticed that we branched away from the city and were soon driving down a tree-lined boulevard.

"And that building over there, on your right, is the Municipal Fossil Institute. Cost over five million dollars!"

Some feeble answer from us, "Oh!" (Way back in my great coat I wondered where the hotel was, but said nothing.) We drove along, took a turn or two and whizzed over a bridge.

Our host leaned back and waved a lordly hand out of the car window. "This bridge was only finished last Fall. It's probably the longest single strand bridge in America. Cost over ten million dollars!" We looked out and said, "My, what a price for a bridge!"

Bill broke in on the general admiration with, "Do we have to cross the bridge every time we go to the hotel?"

"No, sir! We are on the wrong track altogether for the hotel. That's way over there. I just thought you folks would like to see the city while you have a chance. I'll take you right to the hotel now."

"Thanks, very much," I said. "You see, Bill and I are rather tired after the journey, and we would just like to get in and have a rest-up, then to-morrow——"

He stopped the car and turned round at us in amazement.

"Well, we've already fixed a lunch for you," he said, "and after the chairman is going to show you round the library, and introduce you to a bunch of students at tea. Then we'll just have time to go out to a dinner they are giving not far from here and back for supper with the boys at the club. After that I want you both to come and spend a quiet evening at my home."

I got away, but Bill filled the schedule—that is why he's in the hospital now.

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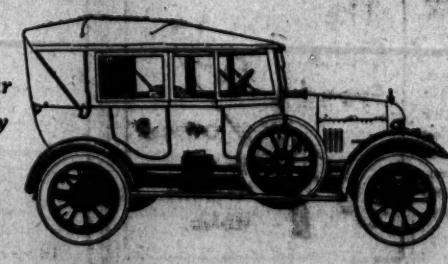

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Dombey And Son

BY THOMAS STEEP,
In The New York Tribune

Bubbling Well Road runs through the fashionable residential quarter of Shanghai. It is the best known of all streets in the Far East. You reach it by following the Nanking Road past the racecourse, and you are lured to stroll along it because of its poetic name, although the bubbling well after which it was called has long ago ceased to bubble.

As you saunter along, observing the bubble of life, perhaps there is nothing more remote from your thoughts than Charles Dickens. Dickens himself, of course, never visited Bubbling Well Road and there is nothing Dickensian about either the people or the buildings. You scan the signs over the shops of Chinese merchants, all in quaintly crippled English, until you happen to gaze upon a particular sign which causes you to pause momentarily and to wonder whether you are in a world of fact or of fiction. For across the front of a first class grocery, patronised by foreigners, you read: Dombey and Son, Limited.

Was it in childhood or only recently that you read a novel by that name? What of Paul Dombey and his devoted sister, Florence, and their cold-blooded, purse-proud father? Surely it was fiction, somehow associated with the streets of London. You recall that Mr. Dombey, who lived in Portland Place and had an office in the financial district, had a consuming ambition. His wife had died, without much grief to him, and his hopes were concentrated in the little invalid Paul, his son. His ambition was to be able to hang up a sign over his business reading: "Dombey and Son." But his loveless life was doomed to disappointment. He married a second time and his second wife eloped with Mr. Carker; little Paul, after going to Dr. Blimber's school and listening to what the wild waves were saying on the beach at Brighton, died, attended by the helpless little Florence, and Mr. Dombey's ambition to see "Dombey and Son" painted on his office door went all to smash.

Walking here, in Bubbling Well Road, 10,000 miles away from the world of fiction in which Dickens lived, you see Mr. Dombey's ambition realised. How did he happen to appear in the Orient at the head of a thriving business after he had ended his career and had been appropriately buried in English soil by Dickens?

Chinese wit did it. A Chinese grocer who catered to foreigners had a name which, when translated, sounded like Domba. Some one called him Dombey. That led an Englishman to refer to his firm jokingly as "Dombey and Son." The Chinese merchant scratched his head, as schemers in all nations do when their heads are invaded by titillating ideas.

"'Dombey and Son' sound nice," mused the Chinese merchant. "Makee good name. Makee ploper numba one name. S'pose my takee name? Makee good business. Can do."

Prosperity attended the merchant. He moved from a side street to Bubbling Well Road. He gave an order to a sign painter and, having incorporated himself, added "Limited" to the name.

So the Chinese merchant, knowing little or nothing of Dickens or of Dombey, hoisted a sign which Mr. Dombey doubtless would rise up out of his fictitious grave and pay his fictitious fortune to see. Or if little Paul could see it, perhaps he would clap his hands and say to Florence that that was what the wild waves were telling him.

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Six Hundred Years Since Marco Polo

The Anniversary Of The Explorer Who Passed From Europe Into The East And Returned To Tell The Tale

Set down the name of Marco Polo first on the list of anniversaries for 1924. It is 600 years since the old Venetian who had wandered to the rim of the earth summoned kin and priest and made the will which, among other bequests, gave freedom and 100 lire to Peter the Tartar, his servant. Although we do not know the date of his death, the following year was not far advanced before old Marco was spoken of as being with his fathers.

When he lay dying friends came to urge him to retract, while there was still time, the marvels beyond belief which he had dictated in his book; how he had seen black stones that burned, how he had traveled past the land of Gog and Magog and in an island far distant from that had been told of a bird, the roc, so great it bore off elephants like an eagle with a rabbit; and of the splendor of Kublai Khan as well—in telling of the Great Khan's wealth Marco wore the word millions so threadbare that to this day the site of his house in Venice is called, after his nickname, the Court of the Milioni.

But Marco did not retract; he had seen these things, or heard of them (and when it was hearsay he said so) at the end of roads which were years long. He had wandered in rags to the edge of the Land of Darkness which lies to the north; he had cut across wildernesses of Asia where white men were not to come again for centuries—some not even yet; he had explored that part of the world to which only today an expedition is being sent to hunt, among other things, the forked-tail mokey. He had sailed new seas, and what he wrote about them Columbus annotated in his own hand and used as data in 1492.

THE TRAIL BLAZER

"The Book of Ser Marco Polo" is a primer of geography. Its best friends have called it a book of names, and today it looks like a book for little children; a country described in a scant paragraph, a quarter of a page, to which the modern editor adds five pages of footnotes in small type. But Marco, and the collaborator who took down his words in bad French, aimed high; in the first of the manuscripts, as in the 75 printed editions which have followed, the foreword opens: "Great princes, emperors and kings, dukes and marquises, counts, knights and burgesses! And people of all degrees who desire to get knowledge of the various races of mankind and of the diversities of the sundry regions of the world, take this book and cause it to be read to you. For ye shall find therein all kinds of wonderful things."

He was no mere Munchausen. He was a man of action with a turn for scientific observation, and if he kept his ear open for amazing tales it was the manner of his day. George Barrow, wandering in nineteenth century Spain with a stack of Bibles, tells more whopping lies with greater gusto. In Marco Polo's time men believed his accounts or the legendary Prester John and the doubted his facts; time has changed the world's judgment on what is his myth and what his truth.

There are hints of earlier Europeans in Asia, but, to follow the summing up of his authoritative English editor, the late Sir Henry Yule, Marco Polo was the first to trace a route across the whole longitude of Asia, naming and describing kingdom after kingdom which he had seen with his own eyes, "the deserts of Persia, the flowering plateaus and wild gorges of Badahshan, the jade-bearing rivers of Khotan, the Mongolian steppes, cradle of the power that had so lately threatened to swallow up Christendom; the new and brilliant court at Cambaluc." He was the first traveler to reveal China in all its wealth and vastness and to tell us of the nations on its borders and beyond, Tibet, Burma, Laos, Siam, Cipango, which we call Japan; the Indian archipelago, Siberia and the Arctic Ocean, Zanzibar and Madagascar.

In the map of 1339 Asia is a blank. In another chart, made in 1375, when Ser Marco's book had gained circulation, Asia is revealed with some likeness to its modern appearance. Students of the matter trace the data all to Marco.

HIS SECOND JOURNEY

Maps were strange affairs in those days. Men did not speak by the points of the compass; they said not northeast, but greco maestre for northwest, present for west. Off the coast of China is a line of lettering: "7,448 islands producing aromatics," and in the Sea of India another legend tells of "12,700 islands in this sea;" these archipelagos drew Columbus. There are Java the Greater and Java the Less; Ceylon—Seilan—with th tomb of Adam; there are male and female islands. And in his book Marco tells of having gone so far north the Pole Star slipped southward, and so far south he lost sight of it entirely, while another man wrote that Marco had told him of seeing, in the country of the Zinghi, a star as big as a sack; a picture of it suggests the Magellenic cloud.

Marco Polo was only 17 when he set out for the East, at whose limits lay a bog eternally dark. He knew already, however, something of what lay between, for he went with his father, Nicolo, and his uncle, Maffeo, and they had been already to the court of the Grand Khan. Those two wrote no books.

They were of a family accounted rich when commerce had already given Venice a gauge of wealth. Marco was a child of 5 or 6 when his father and Maffeo, seeking new chances for trade, went to Constantinople in 1260, thence envoys of the Khan. They were the first Latins the great ruler had ever seen.

In 1269 these elder two arrived again at Acre with a passport of gold and a letter from the Great Khan to Pope Clement IV, asking that he send a hundred clerics; the Khan had said that if the Christian disputants won he would receive baptism, but his object in reality was to promote trade. Clement was dead, however. The brothers Polo waited through a two-year papal interregnum, then set out again with young Marco and two friars, who turned back before long.

THE MOSUL OIL FIELDS

The route of this trip lips south, then north and east. The Venetian lad saw the Bagdad of Haroun-al-Raschid and passed great Ararat, atop which (he wrote) Noah's ark still rested. In the news he wrote, as in the news today, there is the name Mosul: "On the confines toward Georgiana there is a fountain from which oil springs in great abundance, insomuch that 100 shiploads might be taken from it at one time; this oil is not good to use with food, but it is good to burn, and is also used to anoint camels that have mange; people come from a vast distance to fetch it."

Up to the midriff of Asia they went, and then east, hoaring on the way the story of the Caliph and the one-eyed cobbler, whose prayer caused a mountain to move (the thirteenth century swallowed that whole), and the story of the Old Man of he Mountain, whose name was Aladin and who had been killed as recently as 1255. He was a hill King whose successors still live.

Marco's book takes up the countries one by one; chapter after chapter ends like the first: "Having now told you about the Lesser Hermenia, we shall next tell you about Turcomania." He plods along, reporting what he sees and hears. "Even the oddest eccentricities of outlandish tribes scarcely seem to disturb his gravity," says Yule. A line or two does for Yarcan, a rich land, where the inhabitants have swollen legs and crops at their throats: "As there is nothing else worth telling we may pass on." In all the book there but one joke: Marco smiles a little when he tells how the Kahn possesses the true philospher's stone, for he makes money at will on paper made from the bark of a tree. The world today smiles with him on the wrong side of the face.

Of bandits, enemies, floods and avalanches and lions in the path he says little and that little is matter of fact. Yet lions there were, and worse dangers besides, but always more wonders, too.

THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS

In the middle of Asia he comes across Nestorian Christians and in Badashan there is the very race of horses that bred Alexander's Bucephalus—or just was, for the King's uncle, holding them, refused one to the King and was slain and the uncle's widow killed all the horses for spite. That was but a few years before the Venetians arrived. Then, also in distant Badashan, there are the great ladies who array themselves in pantaloons made of 60 to 70 ells of stuff—100 yards or so; "this they do to make themselves look large in the hips, for the men of those parts think that to be a great beauty in a woman."

More months, and Kashmir lay to the south of these three creeping specks on the expanse of Asia. High altitudes, now the plain of Pamier, "so lofty and cold you do not see any birds flying, and I must notice also that because of this great cold fire does not burn so brightly nor give out so much heat as usual."

The City of Lop and the desert so big it would need a year to ride from end to end the long way. This is the Desert of Gobi, that little oval on our school maps. Here spirits lure the straggler with voices, as on other deserts, yet there are wells; 28 helped them across in a month, and then they came to Tangut, where were more Nestorians.

In the mountains of Sukchur was rhubarb: even today it is exported. Marco returned to that locality later with Maffeo on a mission for the Khan. There "a man may take 30 wives, more or less, if he can but afford to do so."

In the land of the Tartars he heard of Prester John, yet fable of a fabulous age. In the twelfth century Europe had read a letter sent to the Pope and the Kings by this djinnlike figure on the eastern horizon. Marco Polo tells of his death at the hands of Genghis Kann in the year 1200. The Tartar upstart demanded tribute and a wife. "What impudence is this?" said the Prester, and the armies camped on the plain of Tanduc; "so great was the multitude it was impossible to number them." They rested 20 miles apart two days, while in Genghis's camp Christian astrologers outdid Saracens and with rods that jumped forecast the defeat of Prester John. They fought and the prophecy was fulfilled. Marco Polo sets it all down as he heard it.

THE GREAT KHAN

Far behind him he had left Samarcand, ruled by Gaidou, nephew and enemy of the Great Khan: there he saw a Christian church where a column once remained supported by air when the Saracens removed the pedestal of stone. But Marco had now come to the land of the Great Kn n himself, and the Emperor sent emissaries 40 days into the wilds to welcome his old friends, Nicolo and Maffeo.

Genghis was dead long before; the ruler now was Kubla Khan. "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan a stately pleasure-dome decree": Coleridge's lines are literal in Marco Polo, and when he arrived the pleasure-done was but lately built. Canadu the place name is spelled in the modern editions: Marco Polo tells thus of what he found in the summer capital of the Mongol who conquered China and whom Europe looked on as a savage and a menace:

"And when you have ridden three days you come to a city called Chandu, which was built by the Khan now reigning. There is at the place a very fine marble palace, the rooms of which are all gilt and painted with figures of men and beasts and birds and with a variety of trees and flowers, all executed with such exquisite art that you regard them with delight and astonishment. Round this palace a wall is built, enclosing a compass of 16 miles, and inside the park there are fountains and rivers and brooks and beautiful meadows, with all kinds of wild animals (excluding such as are of ferocious nature), which the Emperor has procured and placed there to supply food for his gerfalcons and hawks, which he keeps here in mew."

There was, besides, the palace of bamboo, erected for three months each summer and then taken down, and all the glitter of an Oriental Court, and a stable of 10,000 white horses, of which the mares' milk was for the royal family and a favored clan which had once aided Genghis Khan. When the white horses rosmed, even the barons must give way before them.

FOR TWENTY YEARS

Marco was 17 when he set out on the road, 21 when he reached Chandu. He came into favor at once, and by the time he had picked up half a dozen languages and dialects he was well started on a career, three of those 20 years he spent as Governor of a city, Yanchow. He traveled in Cathy, which is North China, and in South China; he was sent on imperial missions and pleased his monarch, and he tells how he and his Venetian elders, with a German follower, made mangonels which catapulted 300-pound stones into a town and ended a siege. The Chinese annals, though they agree with the Venetian in other matters, have no record of this siege of Sniantu, a point which doubters have stressed, as they have Marco's failure to mention tea or the Great Wall or printing (except for money) or the City of Canton. In Canton there is the Temple of the Flowery Grove, with the statues of 500 arhats. One wears a ruff and a hat and its features are not Chinese: it has been called a statue of Marco, but the authorities reject it. More likely, they say, it is of some early Portuguese wayfarer or an Indian. The skeptics who call Marco a plain romance are far in the minority.

The court in which he served was that of a tolerant ruler who fostered commerce and maintained a system of communications which Europe could not match. Many roads ran from Cambalac, the capital, and each had an inn every 23 miles; not only fine beds and silken sheets, but post-horse stations for the King's messengers, some of them with 400 horses. In all, says Marco Polo, the empire had 10,000 such buildings and 200,000 horses in the royal express service. Between the inns, every three miles, was a fort, with perhaps 40 houses; these were for the foot runners, who wore belts of bells and served in relays.

In time the three men from Venice wished for home, and the chance came, after many refusals, when the Lady Cocahin was sent from Cambaluc to Persia to marry Argon, Lord of the Levant and great-grandnephew of Kubla.

THE DOUBTERS

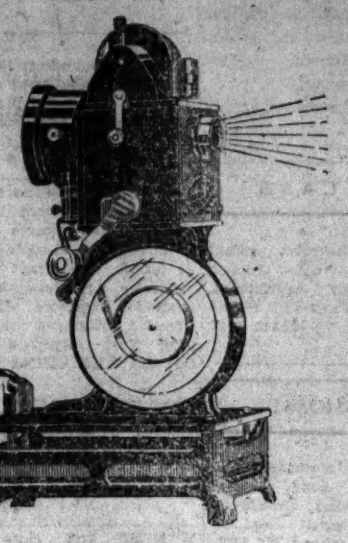
They went by sea, past the East Indies and India, where Marco saw yogis who lived 200 years by drinking quicksilver and mercury twice a month. Death was less lenient with Asiatic members of his party on this voyage of two years and Lord Argon, too, was dead when at last they reached Persia. So they gave his bride to his son, a valiant man (though not as handsome) and after 26 years' absence the three Polos returned to Venice, where Messer Marco before long went to war against Genoa, was taken captive and dictated his book in prison.

Many hve doubted Marco Polo's account, and the first of the doubters were the Venetians of 1928. The story was told more than 250 years later by Ramusio. Perhaps this early editor drew on the Arabian Nights, but his tale fits.

Two old men and one in the prime of life, all in rags, knocked at the gate of Ca' Polo—the House of Polo—and the servants harried them as beggars. In a quarter of a century Maffeo and Nicolo and Marco had been given up for dead the memory of them was as week as their own recollection of their native tongue. But they were received at last, though not accepted. So for proof the three gave a feast. They invited all their kindred to the palazzo and the men of rags appeared in splendid robes. Between the courses they changed their raiment three times, each time cutting up the robes they had doffed and giving the pieces to the servants. Then at last they came once more with their rags. These too, they cut, and from hiding places in the seams and welts poured rubies and sapphires, diamonds, emeralds and carbuncles. Then Marco began the tale which before long led to his being referred to even in the records of the Signory, when he went bail for a wine smuggler, as Il Milioni.

THE

Pathé-Baby



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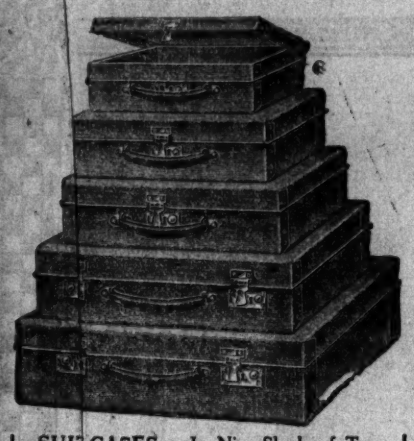

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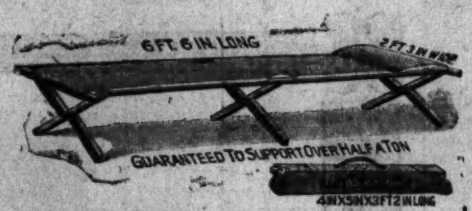

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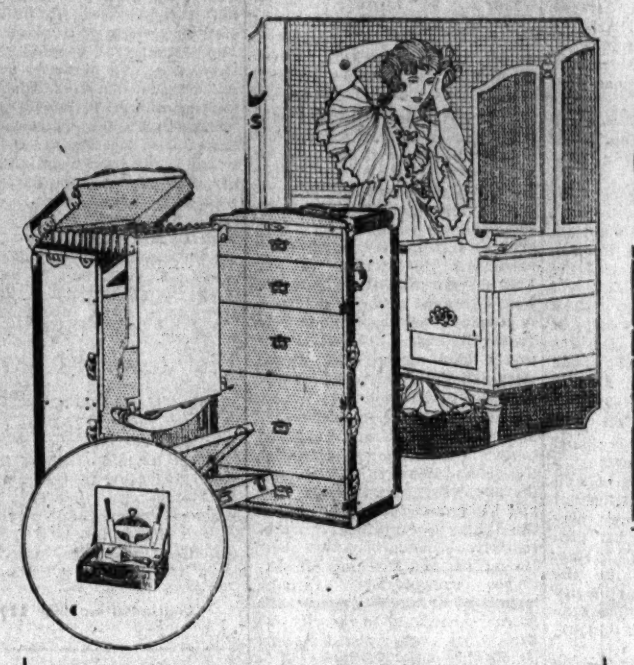

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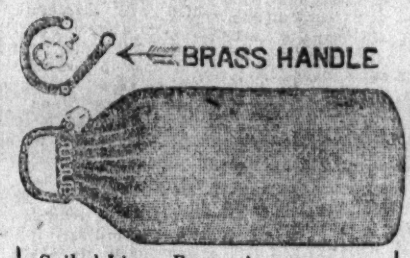

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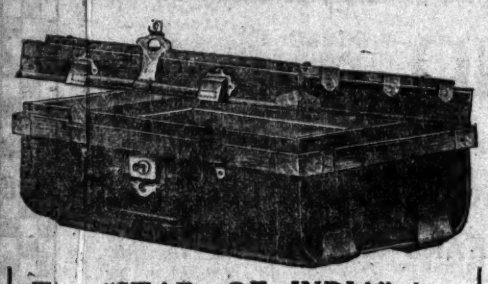

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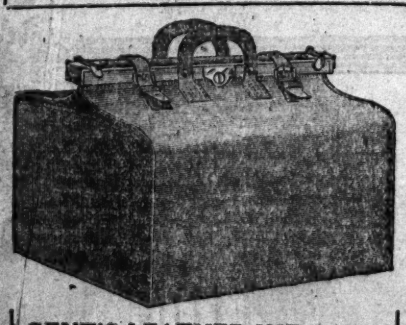

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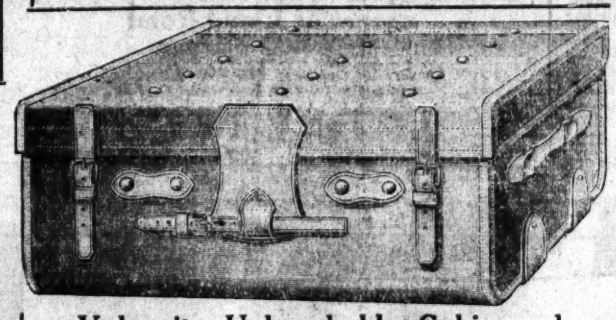

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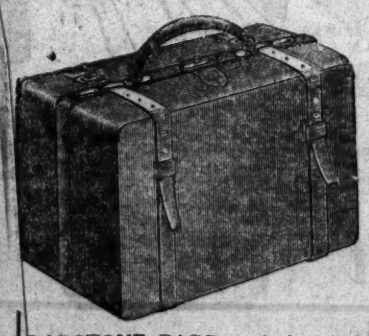

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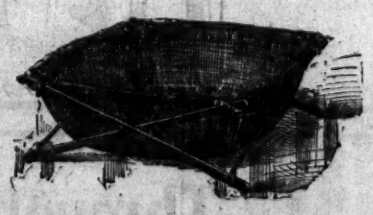

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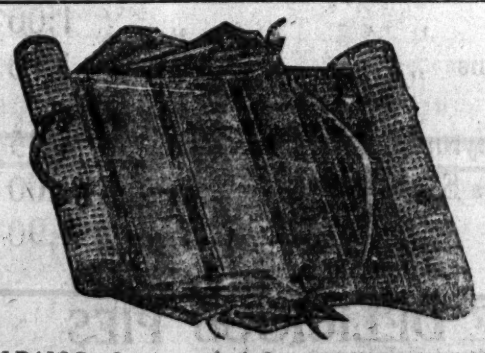

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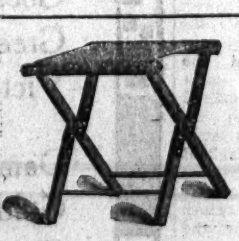

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In Favor Of Russian Recognition

Unofficial Congressional Delegation Sent To Red Russia By Hearst Newspapers Makes Report On Soviet Conditions

The following written report of the unofficial American Congressional mission to Russia, which was sent under the auspices of the newspapers owned by William Randolph Hearst, who has been waging a highly organized fight to have the United States recognize the Soviet Government, has just been published in the United States.

The members of the commission were:

U. S. SENATOR EDWIN F. LADD of North Dakota, formerly Governor of that State, educator and agricultural expert and leader of the Non-Partizan League.

U. S. SENATOR WILLIAM H. KING of Utah, conservative Democratic leader in the Senate and member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and former Attorney General of Utah who doubted the validity of the Soviet form of government.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. FREAR of Wisconsin, progressive Republic leader in the House, right hand man of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, and a lawyer, who claimed to have gone to Russia with an open mind.

ALBERT F. JOHNSON, formerly director of the New York Institute of Applied Agriculture, who had previously made three trips to Russia.

The report, which was written and published on January 13, is of increased interest now because in the meantime Great Britain and Italy have recognized Russia and the United States has recognition under discussion.

Because of the vital relations of Russia to the world, politically and economically, the people of the United States have felt a profound interest in that country and its people. That interest has been increased by reason of the world war and Russia's part therein, and because of the revolution which followed.

It has been impossible for the American people to be oblivious to the mighty changes, with their far-reaching consequences, which have taken place in Russia. The world is smaller now than a thousand years ago, and changes which effect a nation, or people, are reflected more or less in the social, economic and political life of all peoples.

The French Revolution changed the currents of history, and profoundly influenced even the New World. The Russian Revolution is not a mere isolated event in the history of man, nor is it to be regarded as an accident—an unrelated circumstance. It is an epoch, and was the culmination of forces developed through centuries of conflict and generations of oppression. A sharp plowshare, thrust deep into the earth, cuts the roots of plants and shrubs which we might desire to preserve, but they perish as do the brambles and the noxious weeds.

A FASCINATING SUBJECT

Russia, with her shadows and sunlight, her tragedies and romance, becomes a fascinating subject, not alone for the artist and the gifted writer, but for the student of social progress and the true historian who perceives, objectively, the great forces of life which bear humanity forward. The French Revolution still commands the attention of scholars and historians. New facts are discovered which throw further light upon that political and social cataclysm which shook the earth.

The Russian Revolution cannot be ignored. Its effects, not only upon the Russian people, but upon the world, are now, and will continue to be, the subject of controversy and will furnish fields for investigation by the sociologists and political students and philosophers. In Europe it is the subject of state papers, political controversy and searching investigation; and in our own country the Russian question is a vital one, challenging consideration and knocking at the door of the Executive Mansion and the Capitol and the Department of State. It invades churches and lecture halls and political and social organizations, and is a living interrogation in the halls and ranks of labor, and among all classes and in all parts of our country.

MYSTIFIED AMERICA

The uncertainty as to what has happened, and what is happening in Russia, the contradictory reports concerning the Bolsheviks and the conditions—political, industrial, economic and social—have "darkened understanding" and perplexed and mystified the American people. They desire to deal justly and generously with the Russian people, and wish their own Government to pursue a course toward Russia that will be compatible with the dignity and honor of this republic and find support in the highest principles of international justice which should govern the relations of civilized and enlightened nations.

Because of the unusual interest in all matters pertaining to Russia, and because of the conflicting, and oftentimes irreconcilable, reports emanating from many quarters concerning conditions in Russia, it was felt, by those who submit this statement or report, that a visit to Russia, and an investigation of conditions there, would be not only interesting, but profitable to each of them, and perhaps of some little interest to the American people. Moreover, three members of the party have places in the Senate and House of Representatives, and the fourth has been an educator in practical agriculture, and believes that an understanding, particularly of the agrarian problem in Russia, might furnish a key to unlock the door and permit a view of Russia's immediate future.

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

The members of the party had no thesis to support, no preconceived views to substantiate, no political or economical views or politics to exploit, or find supporting or opposing arguments therefor. It was their purpose to study conditions objectively, and to obtain the fullest possible information within the limited time at their disposal, of the social, political, economic, educational and religious conditions obtaining in Russia.

They did not go under the auspices of the Soviet Government, nor at its suggestion or invitation or request. It did not contribute a penny, directly or indirectly, to meet the expenses of the trip, or for any purpose whatever, nor was any suggestion of that kind ever made by the Government or any of its representatives. Indeed the Minister of Foreign Relations, when vises of passports were sought, referred to one of the members of the party as one of the bitterest foes of the Soviet Government.

The General Manager of the Hearst papers made only two suggestions: First, that our investigation should include conditions in cities and on farms in different parts of Russia and should be as thorough, independent and untrammeled as possible; second, that we should accept no hospitalities or courtesies, official or otherwise, that could possibly influence our judgment or deter us from saying publicly anything we desired to say, however unfavorable, after our return from Russia. He added that, of course, an exact agreement in view was not to be expected of members who had given most of their lives to the study or practice of law, agriculture and government, and who represented different parties in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Therefore any views the members desired to give could be given severally or collectively.

NO OBSTACLES

It should be said, however, that the leading officials of the Soviet Government, as well as the local soviets, accorded the members of the party most courteous treatment and offered no obstacles to the fullest investigation of the political, social and other conditions throughout Russia. Some of the members of the party, before their departure, were admonished by querulous Americans not to fall under the wiles of the Bolshevik Government, or be influenced by any set-ups or staged conditions which cunning and adroit Bolsheviks might prepare; and during the time the party was in Russia a dispatch appeared in one of the great American newspapers, and doubtless in others, to the effect that the Bolshevik authorities were camouflaging conditions and "staging" situations to deceive members of the party; much the same, so the story ran, as courtiers, in the time of Catherine the Great, built villages and prepared situations to deceive the Queen and conceal and squalor and sufferings of the peasants, and the cruelties and oppressions to which they had been subjected.

In passing, it is not improper to remark that many foolish, stupid and inaccurate stories appear in American and European newspapers, with reference to conditions in Russia. Indeed, many of these emanations are absolutely false, and seem to have been coined by persons to whom veracity is an utter stranger, and mendacity a pre-eminent qualification.

The importance of proper interpreters was realized by the party. Accordingly it was accompanied by Mr. Frank Connes, the official interpreter of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, an American citizen and a man of integrity and of great linguistic ability. He was familiar with Russia and spoke the Russian language fluently and was a competent translator.

LEVINE'S SERVICES

In Berlin, the party was joined by Mr. Isaac Don Levine, a brilliant American journalist, and a man of the highest intellectual and moral probity. Few persons know Russia and her problems better than Mr. Levine, and his knowledge of the Russian language, his familiarity with Russia and the Russian people, made his services invaluable to the party.

Mr. George L. Bowen, of Washington, a young man of great capacity, was secretary and stenographer, reporting stenographically interviews, and setting down with accuracy and care many of the details of the journey which carried the party thousands of miles through Russia.

Three members of the party, and Mr. Connes and Mr. Bowen, left New York on the ninth day of July and proceeded directly to Berlin, where they were met by Representative Frear and Mr. Levine. The spent several days investigating conditions in Germany, visiting industrial plants and conferring with the industrial leaders. They met officials of the German Government and conferred with leaders in the various political parties of the state.

STUDIED POLAND

En route to Russia, they tarried at Warsaw for a number of days, studying political and economic conditions, because, as they believed, the relations between the Soviet and the Polish Governments were such as to throw important light upon some of the questions and problems which it was believed would be found worthy of investigation in Russia.

Apropos of this statement, it should be remembered that several million people, who were formerly under the dominion of the Czar's Government, are now incorporated within the Republic of Poland. Many of them express dissatisfaction with the Polish Government, claiming that they are discriminated against and are denied some rights and privileges granted to minorities by the treaties which established the Polish State. Some of these people call themselves "White Russians" and "Ukrainians," and would not be averse to being detached from Poland and clothed with Russian citizenship. This situation constitutes a link of weakness in Poland's national chain.

The party left Warsaw the latter part of July and proceeded directly to Moscow, stopping for brief visits at Minsk and other places en route. There they remained for eight days, actively engaged in conferring with officials and meeting hundreds of persons in all walks of life. From Moscow, the party, by trains, went through various provinces to Kazan, the capital of the Tartar Republic; thence easterly to the base of the Ural Mountains, the uttermost boundaries of Eastern Russia.

Leaving Ekaterinburg, the important political and industrial center of Eastern European Russia and Western Siberia, and the city where the ill-fated Czar and his family met their death, the party continued southeasterly, penetrating the Ural Mountains, and reaching Siberia; thence southwesterly through mountains and across steppes the journey continued to the city of Ufa, which was reached August 20. From there the party proceeded southwesterly through the region where the famine had wrought destruction, to the city of Samara, where its victims numbered tens of thousands.

COSSACK SECTION

There the group divided: two going by train westerly for hundreds of miles through the agricultural districts of Tambov, Pensa and Riegan, to Ryjask. This westerly journey carried members of the group to within a few hundred miles of Moscow. From Ryjask, they journeyed southeasterly, covering several hundred miles, to the important city of Tsaritsen, in the heart of the wheat district of Russia, and upon the Volga River.

The remainder of the party journeyed from Samara down the Volga River, by boat, stopping at Saratov and other places where they could prosecute their investigations.

All members of the party met at Tsaritsen and continued southwesterly, by train, to Rostov, one of the most important cities of Russia, situated upon the Don River, at the head of the Sea of Azov. Continuing their journey, the party passed through the famous Cossack section and on to Vladikavkaz, a beautiful city, situated at the northern base of the famous Caucasus Mountains. Leaving this city, known as the "mistress of the Caucasus" because of its location at the entrance of the great Georgian military road to Tiflis, the party proceeded, by auto, over the Caucasus Mountains, and descended into the land of Georgia, a country famous in the days of Herodotus and important in all succeeding generations. Several days were spent at Tiflis, the Paris of the trans-Caucasian district.

The party then proceeded through Russian Armenia to within a few miles of the boundaries of the Turkish state, and to a point not far from which the towering heights of Mount Ararat were glistening in the sunlight. At Alexandropol they saw thousands of orphan children, victims of war and famine and Turkish atrocities, who are now being cared for by the generous and

(Continued on Page 11)

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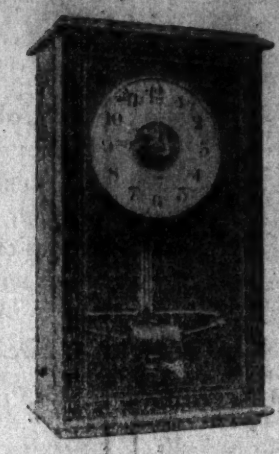

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In Favor Of Russian Recognition

(Continued from Page 10)

charitable people of the United States.

THE CASPIAN SEA

From Armenia, the party returned to the Georgian State, thence continued their journey easterly to Baku, situated upon the western shore of the Caspian Sea. This important city, inhabited largely by Tartars, who call themselves a "superior branch of the Turanian race," is the capital of Azerbaijan, and is famous as the center of the great oil district of Russia.

Proceeding northwesterly, along the border of the Caspian Sea, for hundreds of miles, the party reached the autonomous state, Daghestan, inhabited largely by Tartars, and from there continued northwesterly to the city of Rostov in the Don Province.

Again resuming the journey, they visited the famous Donetz coal basin, and various towns and villages and coal mines therein. Continuing the journey, the important Ukraine district was entered, and a number of days spent in visiting the famous city of Kiev and the rich agricultural lands of this part of Russia. From Kiev, the group went northerly through a number of provinces, some of which were rich in agricultural resources and in others of which manufacturing plants and industrial enterprises were found.

Reaching Moscow, the party held conferences with officials of the government, investigated the workings and activities of the various governmental departments, visited manufacturing plants, conferred with the workmen therein and talked with persons in all walks of life.

On September 18 the party divided, some of its members proceeding to Petrograd, where a number of days were spent in investigating conditions and interviewing people. Two of the members then proceeded through Finland, and took boat on September 26 for Stockholm; another member of the group embarked for Northern Germany. The other members of the party remained in Moscow, continuing their investigations until September 26, when three of them proceeded to Petrograd, and later, from there, sailed for Stettinus, Germany. Still another member of the party remained in Moscow until September 30, when he proceeded through various Russian provinces to Latvia, and from there to Berlin.

RUSSIA RECROSSED

It will be observed that some members of the party spent two months in Russia, the others nearly eight weeks. During this period the party crossed European Russia from west to east and from east to west, penetrating to the southermost boundaries of European Russia, the agricultural sections, the mining districts of the Ural Mountains, and the coal and oil regions; they saw hundreds of thousands of people and came into contact with many thousands, and met and talked with great numbers in all ranks and among all classes, and in all conditions. More than 8,000 miles were traveled in Russia, the greater part by railroad, a portion by automobile and carts and primitive vehicles, and several hundred miles by boats down the Volga River. During this entire period the members of the party traveled without mishap, upon regular schedules, and with the utmost freedom, and, so far as they were able to determine, immune from espionage.

A private car was hired by the party, which was subject to their orders and moved when and where they directed. They determined their own route, the provinces and cities and villages to be visited, and were in absolute control of their entire movements during the Russian trip. Acting under their direction, their car was detached at such cities, towns and villages as by them indicated, and members of the party, either in groups or together, visited the people in the cities, villages, fields and shops. By auto and horse-drawn vehicles they went into the country and visited the peasants in their homes and talked with them in their fields.

At no time did the Bolshevik leaders or any of the Soviet authorities attempt to direct their movements or control their investigations. They came and went freely by night and by day, in all parts of Russia, in the forest districts, among the working men in the factories, among the peasants in many of the cities and provinces, in the mining districts of the Ural Mountains, among the Tartars and Mohammedans and various tribes who still maintain the traditions and habits and customs of a thousand years ago.

INTERVIEWED LEADERS

They interviewed the leaders of the Soviet Government, including Kalinin, the President, Rykoy, Trotsky, Tchitcherin, Krassin, Lunacharsky, Kamenett, Litvinov, Thomsky, Radek, as well as hundreds of the members of the Soviet organisations in the various provinces and autonomous republics.

They met in Germany, Kerensky and important members of the former Menshevik and Social Revolutionary party and also many of the intellegentsia and royalists and property owners who had been driven from Russia by the Soviet Government.

They conferred with bankers and business men and shopkeepers; with hundreds of those who were trying to establish private business of all kinds; with professor, doctors, lawyers, judges, with teachers, in the schools, with children in the homes and in the streets, with women working upon the railroads and in the fields, with miners in the coal mines, with Communists of the most extreme views, and with many who, though believing in the idealology of Communism, stated that the new economic policy must be continued to save Russia from absolute destruction; with Patriarch Tichon, head of head of the Greek Orthodox church; with the Patriarch of the Holy Synod, representing the so-called Living Church; with the priests who followed both Tichon and the Living Church; with priests of the Roman Catholic Church and representatives of the Protestant denominations; with Jewish rabbis and members of their congregations; and with hundreds of Jews in the Ukraine and other parts of Russia; with political prisoners and those confined for various offenses; with the sick and dying in the hospitals; with the orphans in homes provided by the Bolshevik Government and by the charities of the good people of America.

PUBLIC WORSHIP

The Kremlin and cathedrals and churches were visited, and members of the party mingled with the worshippers who showed their devotion and faith in the eyes of Russian officials and representatives of the political departments of the Government. Some of the military leaders were interviewed, and opportunity was afforded to see the maneuvers of limited numbers of cavalry and infantry.

It is not too much to say that few persons who have visited Russia covered so much territory; visited so many parts of the country and met so many different classes of the people within a like period of time. It was only possible by exacting and fatiguing action and constant and unremitting labor. It was not uncommon to interview individuals and groups at all hours of the night and to devote eighteen and twenty hours of some days to visiting the markets, and churches, and schools, and shops and peasants, and by interrogating scores, if not hundreds, of individuals.

Russia is so vast and its population so great, and the problems and conditions so unique and complicated, that a full and comprehensive knowledge of the political and industrial conditions, and the matters and questions there presented, cannot be obtained, even by an intensive study, in a period of two months or even six months. The members of the party, therefore, have some hesitancy in submitting conclusions, and indeed in reporting what they saw and heard, because of the knowledge that further investigation and more intimate contact with the people would result in modifying and perhaps materially changing opinions and conclusions which they severally or collectively entertain or which in whole or in part find expression in this report.

To the leaders of the Bolshevik Government it was made perfectly clear that the members of the party did not represent the United States or any government or political party, but were visiting Russia to ascertain for themselves the conditions of the people and the situation of the country. Very frank and often inquisitorial questions were propounded, calculated to elicit the facts as to the political, economic, industrial, educational and religious conditions existing in Russia; and also to show the relation between the Soviet Government and the Communist party and also the Third Internationale. To most of the questions submitted frank replies were made.

TRADE REGULATIONS

It is manifest that investigators and observers, no matter how honest and painstaking and unbiased they may be, will reach different conclusions, and the conditions observed will produce different reactions; and, as before indicated, where members of the party have at times separated, and made individual or group investigations, views and conclusions, not entirely harmonious, must be inevitable.

INTERVIEWED LEADERS

Upon returning to the United States, the party stated that they found conditions in Russia, better than they had anticipated, and believed that the time had come for the United States to enter into trade relations with the Soviet Government. The statement which they gave out implied—and that was the attitude of the members of the party—that such relations should not be tantamount to a de facto or de jure recognition of the Soviet Government.

In fairness to the Soviet Government, and to the Russian people, when reports are submitted, relative to conditions there obtaining, attention should be directed to the events preceding the accession to power of the Bolsheviks and the extraordinary situations which have arisen since that time. Russia is composed of a congerie of nations, including a multitude of Tartar tribes, of peoples not homogenous in language or religion, or united by ties of culture which often bind different races and nationalities. There are perhaps twenty million Mohammedans within the boundaries of European and Asiatic Russia. There are still nomadic tribes and several hundred thousand pagans. The vastness of Russia is bewildering, and it is impossible to bring these remote peoples into close association or intimate contact, so that they may feel the same impulses and be guided by the same purposes and ideals. Moreover, railroads and highways are lacking, and physical connection between the many sections is so difficult as to be almost impossible.

ALMOST EXHAUSTED

Notwithstanding the extensive area and large population of Russia at the outbreak of the World War, the wealth of Russia was estimated at only eighty billions of dollars. Perhaps eighty-five percent of the people were peasants, most of them illiterate, and many of them living in ignorance and poverty. The World War made heavy drains upon the wealth and man-power of Russia, and when she withdrew from the contest her material and moral resources were almost exhausted.

Then followed the contest between the Kerensky regime and the Bolsheviks, culminating in the triumph of the Communist party and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. For many months, this new power was confronted by the military forces of the Central Powers, and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, when entered into, added further woes and sorrows to Russia and her inarticulate masses.

Then followed civil wars, during which fire and sword and pestilence swept over the land. The processes of life the Bolshevik Government put into operation every measure and policy a desperate situation suggested to preserve its authority and defend its existence. Advancing and retreating armies, both of the Reds and Whites, devastated provinces, paralyzed the hand of industry and prevented the normal activities of the people. During this period and immediately following the defeat of the White armies of Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel and Yudemich, the Bolshevik regime put into operation the economic policies of communism and subjected all the people to a military dictatorship. All property was confiscated, both that belonging to Russians and to foreigners. Factories and plants had been closed and many destroyed by war. Domestic trade was practically killed and foreign trade and commerce had ceased.

COMMISSION AGREES ON

The facts brought to the attention of the various members of the party, individually and collectively, were so numerous that if set forth, even in general terms, would call for a voluminous report. Pending such, or the submission by members of the party, either individually or collectively, of their findings, the following is submitted, based upon the statements hereinbefore set forth and the observations and individual views of the parties hereto.

Regardless of the attitude of the respective members of the party toward Russia or any views which they may have individually entertained regarding conditions in Russia, they are substantially in accord with respect to the following matters:

To particularly understand conditions in Russia today one must be familiar with Russia's history and the political, social and other problems which, for centuries preceeding the Bolshevik regime, pressed for solution at the hands of Russia's heterogeneous population. These problems were of a most serious character—social, economic and political—and had, in their solution in other countries, produced revolutions and plunged nations into political and economic ruin. It must be understood that there were conditions in Russia which called for rectification, and evils which, if not cured peaceably and by normal processes, inevitably would produce civil war and sanguinary conflicts. The exhausted and impoverished condition of Russia and her people as the result of the World War, and the revolutionary conditions, as well as the famine following, must be taken into account in considering whether there has been any progress made under the new economic policy adopted by the Bolshevik Government, and particularly during the past year or eighteen months.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Two years ago Russia and her people were in the depths of despair. Hunger and poverty and political oppression existed throughout the entire land. Bolshevik leaders perceived the importance, indeed the necessity of an important and immediate change, and a radical departure from communistic principles which they were following. Accordingly, reforms were made. Greater political and industrial liberty was granted, and policies adopted calculated to improve the economic and social life of the state.

Russia was then a charnel house and despair and hatred gripped the hearts of the people. Under the reforms granted the improvement has been marked, not only in the morale of the people, but industrially and politically. While there is still some opposition from Communists to religion and to the churches, greater religious freedom is enjoyed. Plans looking to the extension of educational opportunities have been devised, but owing to the poverty of the people and the lack of governmental revenues, have not been realized.

TAX AND CURRENCY

There has been a rather remarkable development in private trade. As a result, in every city and town, shops and stores and various business enterprises are to be found, owned and conducted by private individuals and private corporations. While foreign trade is a state monopoly, which interrupts that freedom of trade and commerce necessary for the highest development of Russia, nevertheless there is an increase in the exports and in the imports, the aggregate for the year 1923 being approximately $100,000,000. The heavy industries, owned and controlled by the state, while still languishing and with greatly reduced production from the prewar output, show signs of revival, and will yield in 1923 an increase over the production of 1922. Some industries controlled by the government are still receiving subsidies from the government to meet operating deficits.

The tax system has been reformed, and the burdens imposed upon the peasants are within the limits of reasonable exactions. The peasants, until recently, were the only source of revenue, and the amounts received from them, together with emissions of paper money, constituted the sole basis of appropriations by the Soviet

(Continued on Page 12)

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A Parliament Of Business

World Advertising Convention And Its Trade Revival Potentialities, In London Next July

The curve of world commerce in 1924 will be greatly influenced by the results of the International Advertising Convention which will be held at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, near London, in July next. Over two thousand of America's leading advertising men will meet the advertising brotherhood of the British Empire and other countries to discuss ways and means of promoting co-operation between business men in general, and advertising men in particular, throughout the world. The convention, which has been organised by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, has for its prime object the getting together of all those responsible for selling the world's goods through the medium of Advertising, in order to devise a concerted plan to restore the balance of international trade and prosperity by forging closer links between advertising men and promoting a wider appreciation of the functions of Advertising amongst the community at large.

ADVERTISING, A WORLD FACTOR

Advertising is no longer a luxury trade. It has become a world factor in trade and commerce, and one of the principal economic forces in modern life. Indeed, it is now such an integral part of the life of the ordinary citizen that it has become an accepted fact, in the sense that marketing and buying and selling are accepted facts. It is not talked about. It is just taken for granted.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which for twenty years have been working assiduously and unceasingly for the betterment of advertising as a public and social service, intend to take their own medicine. They intend to have advertising talked about in every way and every day during the session of the convention in July next. A great number of the keenest "selling" brains of five continents will be gathered together in comradeship. They will get to know one another. They will develop that "get-together spirit" without which no team work is possible. They will get down to the bed-rock problem of bringing about cheaper rates of living, and the general amelioration of the conditions from which the commercial and general communities of practically all nations are suffering today. How will they do this? By harnessing the world's energy and resources for the benefit of the community at large through the service of advertising. What will be their method? Greater co-operation!

ADVERTISING AND THE FACTS OF LIFE

This, then, is the general objective of the convention. The detailed application follows in logical sequence. Advertising is the world's salesman. Without it the manufacturer and the merchant could not possibly reach out to world markets. Without it the general public could have no broad conception of what to buy, and where to buy cheaply without sacrificing the quality standard. Furthermore, advertising, by extending the range of purchasers of commodities, makes it possible for the manufacturer to scale down his prices in ratio to the increases of his sales. This is but the A. B. C. of practical economics. It follows, therefore, that the International Advertising Convention, by bringing about an extension of the powers and range of advertising, will promote better business—and better business means greater distribution, which in turn means lower prices!

UNITING ADVERTISERS AND PUBLIC

The writer, speaking both as a publicity man himself and as a member of the great consuming public, affirms the fact that, by the time the labors of the convention are under way, there will no longer exist—if, indeed, it ever existed to any appreciable extent—a gulf between the advertising profession and the general public. The advertiser, the advertising agent, and the public are all interdependent. The convention means to drive this point home. Its intention is to get the advertising clubs to provide educational courses in the clubs themselves and in educational institutions; to enforce truth in advertising and increase public confidence in advertising; and to educate generally the public to the fact that advertising is an economic force.

SOLVING PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

The convention will also pass under review such practical problems of everyday commercial life as the reduction of selling and distribution costs, the wider and more efficient marketing of commodities, and the stabilisation of the world's markets. It will endeavor to make advertising more and more a market builder and a market insurer. Its leaders and delegates will bring twenty years and more of the Associated Club's experience in the marketing and advertising of the world's goods to bear on these problems—an experience strengthened and kept fresh by the fact that they are always bringing themselves in line with the latest developments in modern methods and conditions. Who should know better than the man who sells the goods? And that man will be represented in his thousands at this International Advertising Convention.

BUSINESS: NOT POLITICS

Politics will not enter into the activities of the great congress of advertising men. Politics has been tried and found wanting. A war-weary world no longer looks to it as the panacea of its ills. The peoples of the world realise that only by putting trade on a sound and healthy basis can there be any hope of returning to normal conditions of life. The magician's wand cannot bring this about, and the bricks of the politician have been found to be lacking in the proverbially necessary straw. The peoples of the world, not placing overmuch faith in the old parliaments, lend their hopes to the parliament, the parliament of business, which will open its session at the British Empire Exhibition, London, in July.

Ever since the British delegates came back from the convention, in Atlantic City, U. S. A., last year, with the message that the next world conference of advertising men would be held in London, these hopes have been gathering strength.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The British Empire Exhibition will be the meeting-place of business men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and all the dominions of the British Empire, and there will be countless visitors from the U. S. A. and the great continental and other countries. It will therefore be the ideal ground for the discussion of the problems which will confront the International Advertising Convention. The leaders of the convention will give the lead to the advertising clubs, business circles, and general public of the British Empire and the world. It is up to the rest of us to help by giving that "little shove behind."

An annual expenditure on advertising of many millions will be represented in the personalities of this world conference. The result confidently looked for is not only the furtherance of advertising itself, but a great step forward towards the return of trade in the British Empire and throughout the world to a normal condition of health and prosperity.

It is the great opportunity, and it should be attended by every business man who can manage to make a trip to Europe that will let him be in London in July, whether he be merchant, manufacturer, retailer, or publicity man.

The presidents of the Convention Committee in London are the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Burnham, and Lord Leverhulme. The convention offices are at Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1. All who hope to be able to attend should communicate with that address as soon as possible, stating when they expect to arrive, and their prospective address in London.

THE CHINA PRESS will be represented at the Convention by its Agents, Messrs. D. J. Keymer & Co., Ltd., London.

London's Beggars

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Jan. 22.—London will soon be as famous for its numbers of beggars, as Naples and Constantinople. Beggars are everywhere, but in the City more than elsewhere. No doubt they would be indignant as being designated beggars, but as a beggar is defined as "one who entreats or supplicates with humility", the designation is correct, except in many cases the "humility" part is lacking.

Numerous bands, consisting of six or more members, play continously in the chief thoroughfares, and the occupants of offices in the west-end part of the city, carry out their daily "toil" to a musical accompaniment, much to the disgust of those of them who possess musical ears.

These beggars line the street kerbs, offering matches, studs, bootlaces, German mark notes, and poems; even in the restaurants one cannot escape them, for they dodge in and offer their "wares" until the watchful eye of the manager or manageress catches them.

They come alongside whilst you walk in the street and spin a tale of woe, setting forth how they have walked from Shepherds Bush in search of work, and have not had a mouthful to eat for so many hours.

A refusal to be cajoled into passing over some cash, is met with a pained surprise, or in some cases, indignation and vituperation.

Most of them, however, attempt to offer something, probably an attempt to gild the pill, or to salve their conscience. It may be a 3d. writing pad, for which they ask 1/6d., a poem on unemployment, a maimed man will exhibit a model ship or aeroplane, perhaps made with his remaining arm, or, as mentioned before, noise from sundry instruments. It is only those who draw alongside you in the street that offer nothing, unless it is the tale of woe they have to tell you.

So this is London! This is one of the many visible "benefits" arising from the Great War. Yes! the War that was to end War! One thing the War ended was the livelihood of these poor "beggars" who did the fighting.

The China Press Want Ads

OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

In Favor Of Russian Recognition

(Continued from Page 11)

Government. Under the new conditions other sources of revenue have been developed.

Criminal and civil codes have been provided and the courts are functioning. The laws enacted are more liberal and progressive and are meeting with a more general acceptance by the people. The government has established a bank which is primarily employed in aiding trade and commerce and which is seeking to develop a stable currency, based upon gold and silver, and acquired money issued by the United States and Great Britain and bills of lading, and other securities, liquid and tangible in character.

DEAL WITH RUSSIA

Co-operative organisations have been formed which are composed of several million members who are aiding both producer and consumer, and seeking to increase the foreign trade of Russia; and to find markets particularly for the surplus agricultural and other products of the Russian people. Various co-operative societies of crafts and trades and unions exist throughout the land, which are developing greater freedom in trade and strengthening individual effort. These various co-operative societies, large and small, will constitute powerful agents for the regeneration of Russia and for the development of individual initiative. However, they are still too strongly impressed with state influence and Bolshevist control.

Twenty nations have entered into trade relations, or diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

The material needs of Russia are great. The peasants have but a limited supply of agricultural implements and they are so primitive and deteriorated as to inadequately serve their purpose. It would require hundreds of millions of dollars to supply commodities imperatively needed by the people of Russia, both suburban and urban population. Clothing, boots, shoes, household utensils and many articles of daily use, together with horse and cattle and a vast number of commodities, constitute pressing needs throughout Russia. The lack of credits, and the lack of production, obstacles to the purchase by the Russian people of these required commodities.

Undoubtedly with the improved morale of the people, conditions in Russia will continue to improve. An attempt to turn back the hand of progress would result in revolution. There is demand for the free speech and for other personal rights and liberties and for still greater emancipation from Communistic control.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS

Already the Government is permitting the formation of a number of corporations to engage in foreign trade, subject, however, to the control of the Government. The work of relief expenditions, and the visits of foreigners, and the contacts resulting therefrom, have been beneficial to the people, and have inspired them with greater courage and stronger desires for further liberty—political and economical. The doctrinaire principles of Communism are yielding to the increasing pressure of the liberal forces which are rising.

Russia's progress can be seen. It will be slow but certain. It will be the result of evolution, and of the constant pressure of liberal and progressive forces which are being developed, against the policies and principles of Communism. There are intellectuals—men and women of courage and ability—and they, together with the developing moral and liberal forces, will effect further reforms, and push Russia out of the darkness into the light.

In view of these conditions, members of the party believe that a Trade Agreement between the United States and Russia would be of importance to the Russian people, and increase the affection which they feel toward this Republic. In many ways it would help the liberal forces in Russia.

It would facilitate trade and commerce between the two countries and promote amity between their respective peoples.

So believing, the members of the party favor a trade agreement containing suitable provisions for the protection of the Government of the United States and its nationals, and a stipulation by the latter that it will observe the principles of international law governing the relation of civilized states.

It is not intended to suggest all the provisions which such agreement should contain. The purpose is to merely give expression to the view that the conditions in Russia are such as to justify, under certain conditions and limitations, a trade agreement.

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The golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale everywhere.

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THE ONLY SURE AND SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT. DOCTORS RECOMMEND THEM.

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Each genuine carton bears his Trade-Mark

Each genuine tablet is embossed with the letter "A"

GILBERT HOOPER & CO.
(*sole agents*)
9A, Kiangse Rd., Shanghai

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

COUPON

Send this coupon, together with 8 cents in stamps, to Gilbert Hooper & Co., 9A, Kiangse Rd., Shanghai, and a specimen tube of 6 tablets will be mailed Post Free.

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ADDRESS .....

Religion To-day

The Trend Of Current Thought And Discussion

As the year 1923 passes into history will it or will it not be marked as an epoch-making year in the history of religion? Are we in the midst of a second Protestant Reformation? is the question featured in an article in this week's issue of "America." Undoubtedly there were men who knew Luther and Calvin intimately and called them by their first names, urged them on, perhaps, or tried to keep them quiet, and did not realise they were looking on at the Protestant Reformation. Very likely it was only in after years when historians began to write the story that the year 1517 assumed significance. It may well be that the year 1923 will find a place in history, but we who have just survived it are not sure of the future historian's judgment.

"The New Protestant Reformation," printed in "America, a Catholic Review of the Week," for December 29, gives the point of view of a Church which has been able to look upon all this recent discussion with a calm detachment. The article is written by Wilfrid Parsons, S. J. He says, in part:

"It is surely to be regretted that just at the holy season of Christmas the Protestant Episcopal Church should be torn with sudden dissension on the subject, of all things, of the Virgin Birth of Christ. On the Third Sunday of Advent Dr. Leighton Parks dramatically took off his vestments and 'proclaimed his freedom,' as one paper put it. Dr. Guthrie has for several Sundays past conducted 'services' which are frankly pagan in thought, word and deed. Dr. Grant, whose denial of the divinity of Christ is notorious, agrees with Dr. Parks. Dr. Karl Reiland reaffirms his own particular position of independence of his bishop. The Unitarians rejoice and hold out friendly hand. On the same day Dr. Barry doubtless 'said mass' at St. Mary's and the Living Church, which came out a day later, restated the traditional Episcopalian position that denial of the Virgin Birth disqualifies a minster of the Church. To an outsider it looks as if whatever unity the Episcopal Church had is gone. Even the limits of its generous 'inclusiveness' have proved to straight."

RELIGION ON FRONT PAGE

The author commens on one of the most noteworthy aspects of the discussion, the wide publicity given to it in the press—it "broke out all over the front pages of the newspapers, and "for the first time in a long while one heard religion discussed in the New York subway." Many historians have expressed the view that the invention of printing had much to do with the Reformation in Luther's time.

The issues involved are set forth as they appear to a Catholic observer:

"What is it all about? The newspaper reader knows it is a 'fight to a finish' between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists. One paper calls it a new Protestant Reformation. One hears vaguely that the Modernists is the party of freedom and progress and the Fundamentalists that of tradition and reaction. The Modernists, as their name implies, make an appeal to the spirit of the age, to progress, to the results of science, and assert that new truths are constantly being revealed by God's Spirit in the Church. It seems to matter little to them that the 'new truths' are merely old denials, that the progress they want is away from results solidly achieved, that science cannot disprove the higher truths, that the age is in need precisely of more Christianity, not of a Christianity whittled down by ever new denials, to ever less and less of Christ's own religion."

The other side is thus described:

"The Fundamentalists look on Christianity as a system, with the Trinity the incarnation and the Atonement as the central essential points, and they look on the denial of any of these points as an attempt to destroy the very system itself. And finally, they see, as we do, that denial of the Virgin Birth is merely another word for denial of the Divinity of Christ and the rest of the Christian system. To the Fundamentalist the Modernist, whatever he may call himself, is certainly not a Christian.

"It has been made to appear that this struggle is for 'liberty of conscience.' That is certainly a slogan that ought to appeal to every good American, especially to those who do not know what it means. But the root of the matter is that there is no real fundamental difference between the two parties. They stand on common ground. Each party starts from the same principle, a principle that not only destroys the stand of the other party, but is self-destructive as well. It is the fundamental principle of Protestantism itself."

The whole Protestant position is then analysed:

"What is that principle? It has been variously described as the 'right of private judgment,' 'free interpretation of the Bible,' 'freedom of conscience.' Using this principle, the first Protestants threw off the authority of the Church to which they belonged, but retained in a sense the authority of the Bible and the creed as well. The Fundamentalist are striving to cling to doctrines which the first Protestants retained from the old Church. The new Protestants, the 'liberals,' are throwing away those doctrines, too; but, and this is the point, in doing that they are merely true to Protestantism. One might be tempted to say that the Modernists are the only true and logical Protestants. They see that there was no real reason for stopping at the first process of throwing over the old dogmas, and they are simply continuing that process to its predestined end. We are today merely assisting at a phenomenon which has reproduced itself all along the course of history, the progressive dissolution of the Protestant acts into ever new and smaller divisions. This dissolution is inherent in Protestantism itself. It arises from the fundamental principle of Protestantism, held by Fundamentalists and Modernists alike."

THE CATHOLIC POSITION

The Catholic position, in contrast, is thus summed up:

"If the Christian religion is a revelation from God, it must come to us on authority that derives from Christ who made the revelation. The point of it all is this: We can know what that revelation is only from a Divine authority, furnished with credentials subject to the test of reason. But it is precisely that Divine authority which both the Modernists and Fundamentalists have rejected. It is the same authority which keeps the Catholic Church one, holy, catholic and apostolic. It is the presence of the Holy Spirit infallibly guiding the successors of the Apostles, which has kept Christ's revelation intact."

It is apparent from Dr. Parks's sermon, recently printed in pamphlet form, that he would agree that the statements above clearly set forth the Catholic position as he understands it, for he says:

"If I believed that the doctrine of our church or my interpretation of it was to be tested finally by the Catholic tradition I should not waste my time here amongst you people. The time left is short and, as I want to save my soul, I would go up to the corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street and ask Archbishop Hayes what the Catholic tradition is. He knows, and he is a representative of a church which for centuries has declared that the Catholic tradition is the final interpreter of the Scriptures and that that Catholic tradition can only be proclaimed infallibly by the Bishop of Rome. It is a perfectly consistent doctrine, and if we are to appeal to the Catholic tradition let us go to those who know what it is and have the authority to expound it. But in so doing let us recognise that we should pass out of an American Protestant church into the august Church of Rome."

If all of the statements quoted have were agreed to and followed to their logical conclusion it would lead to a new lining up of Christendom. It is because this issue is gradually emerging as the basis of all this discussion that the present movement has been called "The New Protestant Reformation." It is difficult, however, to imagine some of the Fundamentalists at home in the Catholic Church.

A careful reading of Dr. Parks's sermon makes it evident that his main contention was not at all clearly revealed in the headlines of the newspapers. Nearly all his arguments went to prove a legal, rather than a theological contention, which was this: That the House of Bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church did not possess the power to define matters of doctrine authoritatively; that this power was vested in the General Convention, which is composed of the clergy and laity, as well as the bishops, and he concludes therefore that the action of the House of Bishops, meeting in special session in issuing a pastoral letter defining doctrine was ultra vires.

Under Section 3, Dr. Parks comes to the first of the questions which he considers vital: "Are the Bishops the sole defenders and definers of Doctrine? In answering this question, he says:

"If they are, I have no right to speak to you, and all you have to do is to listen to what the Bishops say. Now, that question is not to be tested by emotion or decided by prejudice. We are to find out, if we can, what is the opinion of our Church in regard to this matter. When, then, we turn to the constitution of this Church we see that the power and authority of the Bishops in matters of doctrine is carefully restricted. How could it have been otherwise? We know that some of the men who collaborated in the formation of the Constitution of the United States lent their aid in drawing up a constitution for the Protestant Episcopal Church. Every student of American history knows that one of the things the founders of the Federal Constitution felt it most necessary to do was to limit the power of the executive lest it encroach upon the legislative and judicial branches of the government. They set up the balance of power, so that the executive could never encroach upon the other departments of the goverment. Is it to be supposed that when those same men draw a constitution for a democratic constitutional Church they would have given unlimited power to the Bishops? We know that the political suspicion of the encroachment of the Executive but faintly reflects the deep suspicion of the American people at the close of the Revolution concerning the introduction of the Episcopate. We know that even Bishop White, the father of our American Church, seriously considered the substitution of a Presbyterian for an Episcopal ministry. When, now, we examine the constitution we find that not one jot or title of the statement of the doctrine of his Church may be added to or subtracted from by any individual Bishop, or all the Bishops combined. They cannot change a single line or word of our formularies without the concurrent action of the Lower House, composed of clergy and laity, voting separately in regard to every such proposed change and at two separate conventions. The Bishops are carefully restricted by the constitution of the Church, and for them to speak as if they were sole definers of the faith is contrary to the very constitutional provision under which they live."

It will be seen then that Dr. Parks looks upon himself as a consevative, seeking to defend the constitution from the attacks of those who would turn a democratic government into an autocracy. This is clearly the line of reasoning used in the sermon and differs radically from the impression given in the reports of the press.

Well, as Professor William Lyon Phelps says:

"I dislike controversy because it usually leads nowhither. If a wordy quarrel about religion or politics or literature becomes violent those who listen are generally more interested in the combative skill of the antagonists than in the question discussed—the appeal fundamentally is not to the love of truth, but to the sporting instinct."

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Made in Boston, U. S. A., by the Gillette Safety Razor Company
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ASTHMADOR
DISCOVERY OF A LEADING PHYSICIAN
ASTHMA
HAY FEVER AND SPASMODIC CROUP
ASTHMA CAN BE CURED
A NOTED PHYSICIAN WILL PROVE THIS TO SUFFERERS IN SHANGHAI
The astonishing statement that asthma can be relieved instantaneously, coming from so well-known an authority as Dr. R. Schiffmann (graduate from St. Louis Medical College) will be of interest to asthma sufferers. The experience of most asthmatics has been that little, if any, relief has been afforded them by the methods heretofore employed, as well as that the disease has been regarded as incurable. This noted physician has, however, after a lifelong study of asthma, hay fever, bronchitis and kindred diseases, discovered a remedy which immediatly relieves the severest cases of asthma, hay fever and bronchitis. So complete is Dr. Schiffman's confidence in his remedy that he requests this paper to announce that he offers a liberal sample package of "Schiffmann's Asthmador," free of charge to all persons applying at the stores mentioned below. Dr. Schiffmann believes that an actual test will be the most convincing, and in fact the only way to overcome the natural prejudice of thousands of asthmatics who have heretofore sought relief in vain. Persons residing elsewhere, and unable to call at the above named address, who desire to try this medicine will also be sent a free sample package per post, providing they send simply their name and full address with stamps for postage (1 cent for local or 2 cents for other places outside the town mentioned on the coupon). Or you may call and get it. By giving this a trial you may obtain relief at once, and prove the value of this remedy.
Cut out this coupon and send it to one of the stores mentioned, and you will receive a free sample.
COUPON
Please send me a free sample of Schiffmann's Asthmador, for which I enclose stamps to cover postage.
Name.....
Address.....
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The Force Behind Johnson's Campaign

An Analysis Of The California Senator's Fight For The Presidency

BY MARK SULLIVAN

The principal motive power behind the Hiram Johnson candidacy is Albert Lasker, of Chicago. It is probably not too much to say that but for Lasker Johnson would not be in the race. As some one expressed it, Lasker is back of Johnson "heart and soul, purse and person." Probably Lasker at this moment has no desire so close to his heart as to promote Johnson into the White House. And yet, for two years preceding last August, before the death of Harding, Lasker had no earthly desire so great as to keep Johnson out of the White House. In this curious contrast of desire there is the hint of a dramatic story; and this hint of dramatic human interest is borne out by the details of the story.

In the effort to express complex relation through the simple device of a familiar phrase—a device too simple to be wholly accurate—politicians and the newspaper men speak of Lasker miscellaneously as the Colonel House of Hiram Johnson, or his Mark Hanna, or his Franklin W. Stearns. In the nature of things, all these designations cannot be true; for the relation of Mark Hanna to McKinley was not the same as the relation of Colonel House to Wilson, and the relation of Frank Stearns to Coolidge differs from both. The relation of Lasker to Hiram Johnson has perhaps some of the nature of the relation of Hanna to McKinley. It has little of the relation of Colonel House to Wilson, for Colonel House is by temperament, as far as possible from the whirling dynamo of energy that Lasker is.

STORY OF LASKER ACTION

The story of the beginning of the association between Johnson and Lasker has been told by the present writer in a previous article. To retell it briefly, Lasker began his association with Johnson's political fortunes—and this was simultaneous with Lasker's entrance into national politics—just a little less than four years ago. It was during the last few weeks of Johnson's 1920 campaign, during the weeks immediately preceding the national convention of 1920. Johnson's candidacy of that year had been struggling along on a shoestring of resources and mere shreds of organization. One way or another this limping candidacy of Johnson's came to the attention of Lasker, who then was and still is the head of the largest advertising firm in the world, Lord and Thomas, of Chicago, and the possessor of a large fortune made out of this and allied businesses. Up to that time Lasker had taken no more interest in politics than most business men of his type do.

The situation of Johnson and his 1920 candidacy may readily have appealed to Lasker in the same way as many of the business situations which he has taken up when they were limping and, by the injection of his own energy and dynamic personality, pushed them to immense success. It has been Lasker's way to pick up businesses, like breakfast foods, soaps, automobiles, automobile accessories—business which had fundamental merit but which were not going well because of some defect of organization or resources. It has been Lasker's way, as a business man, to take up such a business situation and by pouring prodigal energy into it, carry it to success.

In some such spirit as this Lasker, in a chance moment, when he was not intent on business, noticed the Johnson candidacy of 1920, saw that there was more inherent strength in the then Johnson movement than appeared on the surface and, by analogy to his business experience, determined to throw himself into it and see how far he could go.

TEST FOR THE BIG GAME

What Lasker's motive was in making this divagation into politics could only be said authoritatively by some one who knows his mind better than any outside can. It may have been a mere sense of adventure. It may have been that feeling that occasionally come to successful business men—a feeling of staleness about money-making, a slight fatigue with a game that has become so familiar as to be too easy; and the wish to bring variety into existence by trying something new. It may have been sympathy with Johnson's views about the League of Nations. It may have been a mere wish to take a hand in a bigger game. If it was this latter, neither Lasker nor his friends energy and resources would take a hand in politics, we should have that much more political education and popular interest in politics.

Lasker jumped into the Johnson camp in the last few weeks of the latter's 1920 campaign. He put immense energy into it and between him-self and friends whose interest he enlisted, undoubtedly a good deal of money. (Among the friends whom Lasker interested was William Wrigley jr., the chewing gum man.) But it was too late to be effective. Johnson lost. The maximum number of delegates he ever had was 148 out of 987.

But, although Johnson had lost the nomination, Lasker did not lose his zest for the big game. After Johnson had lost, after the prize had gone to Harding, and after campaign headquarters had been opened at Harding's home in Marion, Lasker turned up there. What passed between him and Harding can only be known by the two men. They had never met before. There was a cynical surmise to the effect that Lasker undertook to deliver Johnson's loyalty to the ticket. This was, of course, merely a surmise. It was a fact that Johnson, after his defeat, went to California and for several weeks seemed to sulk in his tent. It was a widely discussed question whether Johnson would accept the verdict. In the course of time it began to be said that Johnson was waiting to see what Harding would say about the League of Nations. Ultimately, when Harding came out formally against the league, Johnson came East and gave public allegiance to the ticket. That was what really got Johnson's reluctant allegiance. Lasker could not have delivered Johnson to Harding.

Faithful Service to Harding

Lasker had other ways of—to use a phrase curent in Lasker's own business—"selling himself" to Harding. By whatever art he practiced—and also by qualities in Lasker's personality which Harding found stimulating and agreeable, Lasker, to use another expressive phrase, "made himself solid" with Harding. He spent a good deal of time on or near the front porch and was extremely energetic. He advised things to do and did them, such as bringing a delegation of baseball players to pay their respects. If anybody else advised something to be done, Lasker was the willing go-getter who attended to the details. In short, Lasker made himself extremely useful to the Republican headquarters. Also, he made himself extremely useful and agreeable to Harding personally—established a basis of confidence and friendship with Harding that grew until it became one of the commonest subjects of gossip on the Marion front porch, continued in Washington, and only ended with Harding's death. Throughout the campaign Lasker was always on the job. If he wasn't on the front porch, he was on his way to Chicago. He was probably the most prodigally energetic person in the Harding campaign. As has been said before, Lasker was the man who put both the "go" and the "get" in "gogetters." Also, he was the man who put the "ask" in Lasker. If anything was needed Lasker foresaw the need before anybody else. And when he saw a need, Lasker's way was to get on the long-distance telephone and have the thing, or the man, or whatever was the need, delivered in Marion by the quicket route the following morning. Lasker, in short, was a dynamo of practical effectiveness, and it was in that role that he served Harding faithfully and well.

After the election, Lasker's friends asked Harding to put Lasker in the Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce. Harding once told one of his friends that this appointment was pressed on him more strongly than any other. At that time there was a good deal of talk to the effect that although Lasker had been a very late comer in the political situation, he was showing himself able to make progress to greater effect than Johnson himself. (Certainly Lasker cashed in to greater effect than that earlier supporter of Johnson's fortunes, young Mr. Strassburger, of Pennsylvania. Strassburger never got any reward for what he had done other than what may have come from a satisfied conscience. This, incidentally, is believed to be one of the reasons why Strassburger is not identified with Johnson's fortune in the present campaign, Strasburger is said to have no stomach for the role of playing second fiddle to Lasker, who is now the big man in the Johnson backing. Strassburger, this year, is for Coolidge.

After Harding was in the White House, Lasker became the first friend of the President, became what much of Washington, with frank malice, called "the White House pet." Early in his administration, Harding gave Lasker the office of Chairman of the Shipping Board.

CHOICE FOR SHIPPING BOARD

About the choice of Lasker for this office, the writer has heard this story, and believes it to be true, although it may have, in addition to its essential truth, as many frills of ornamentation as dramatic stories about public events frequently have: The story is to the effect that Harding, having his heart in the mercantile marine, and being as well aware as everybody else was of the chaos in the Shipping Board, was determined to get the best possible man in the country for this job. His first choice was Mr. Teagle, the head of the Standard Oil Company. The story is that Harding asked Mr. Teagle to take the job, and that Teagle promised to take it, subject to the condition that he must find some one to succeed himself as head of the Standard Oil Company. The story goes that Mr. Teagle asked an associate in the company, an older man, to take up the duties of president of the company. The latter appears to have consented rather unwillingly and only on the basis that his acceptance would enable Mr. Teagle to undertake an important public service. The dramatic part of the story is that at the end of the conference between Mr. Teagle and the other man, Mr. Teagle put in a long-distance call for Washington, in order to tell President Harding that he would accept. While he was waiting for the call, according to the story, the other man, in a moment of reflection upon the burden of the duties he had undertaken to take on as head of the Standard Oil Company, showed a revulsion against the burden of work and responsibility he saw ahead of him, so apparent that Mr. Teagle felt he could not put the burden on his friend: and instead of telling President Harding he would accept, told him he would not be able to. It was after Mr. Teagle declined under those circumstances that Harding turned to Lasker as the next best man.

As to Lasker's administration of this office, and just estimate would have to say that no government servant ever worked harder. He threw into it the prodigal energy, the untiring expenditure of nervous vitality that had made him in private business a rich man before he passed his early forties. Possibly not all the energy was wisely directed, but the will and the vitality were there, and he was recklessly generous with them. However, any adequate account of those two years on the Shipping Board would make an article in itself.

But Lasker was to Harding much more than merely official head of the Shipping Board. Lasker was always in and out of the White House. He was always attending to something for Harding—always thinking of something that Harding would like to have done, and doing it, always hustling about to do something about which Harding had expressed a wish.

About this intimacy between Harding and Lasker, Washington at times buzzed with gossip, much of it acutely unfriendly to Lasker. Lasker was held accountable for things he had never initiated or advised. Lasker's relation to Harding was much more that of a loyal friend than regent in public affairs. About this personal relation between Lasker and Harding the most accurate picture that present writer has ever seen appeared in "The Nation" some months ago from the pen of Mr. William Hard. From it the following detached sentences are taken:

DESCRIPTION OF LASKER

"Mr. Lasker came into Republican national politics in the year 1920 with wealth, amusing conversation, intense vitality, a habit of playing golf, an inclination to play brige, a capacity for remembering stories and a talent for telling them, an aversion toward the League of Nations . . . a business judgment not so statistical as Mr. Hoover's, a personal charm not so austere as Mr. Hughes, a profound interest and enjoyment in sitting up and being companionable long after Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hughes had retired to their studies—and there we are! The mystery would be if such a man did not become an intimate of the President's. . . . Mr. Lasker has lived through his time in Washington not as lobbyist and not as politician, but as good companion, faithful friend, trusted colleague and conscientious and enthusiastic defender of the Presidential impulses and purposes. A loyal and compelling personality and an acute and vehement business intelligence—these have been Mr. Lasker's virtues, not without producing in him a certain tincture of corresponding defects."

Elsewhere in this same article, Mr. Hard characterised Lasker's vivid personality in these words:

"Lasker's impetuous crowded words, which come so fast that they seem to escape coming in sequence and seem to arrive abreast; his rapid pauses, during which by a series of abrupt wordless ejaculations he seems to try to clear the crossing for a new traffic jam of further rushing words; his glowing physical good humor; his amazing insight into commerce; . . . his buoyant conviction that everybody should make his own way in the world; his absolutely consistent conviction that the inheritance tax should be placed so drastically high that the sons of rich fathers would be coerced into making their own way in the world; his instant sincere sympathies; his prompt sincere dislikes, his absured emotionality over the personal encounters in that cold-blooded chess game, politics."

Here, then, was this curious situation. From having been the chief backer of Johnson, Lasker became the principal friend of Harding. Lasker and Johnson continued to be friendly, and Johnson supported Lasker's ship subsidy bill. Nevertheless, at the time, Lasker's primary loyalty was to Harding. He would have walked on his hands and knees to San Francisco and back to get Harding renominated—although, necessarily, that meant that he would have done anything he could to prevent Johnson from contesting against Harding.

Then Harding died. For Lasker and Johnson, that utterly changed the whole political map. Overnight, Lasker, from having had no wish so great as to keep Johnson out of the White House, immediately had, and now has, no wish so great as to get Johnson into the White House. Lasker immediately went back to his old loyalty of 1920. He again enlisted his friend, William Wrigley jr., and other friends of personal power and resources. Lasker today is busy every minute pushing forward Johnson's fortunes. And when Lasker is busy, he is very, very busy. He is in the background but the country will see his work. Also, Coolidge's friends will see it, and have reason to be concerned about it. Lasker is far more resourceful, more fertile than anybody in the Coolidge camp—more quick, because of his advertising and publicity experience, to see and seize psychological moments. Already, from time to time, we hear rumors of formidable moves emanating from Lasker. Some of these rumors have to do with the acquisition of newspapers in territory important to the Johnson campaign.

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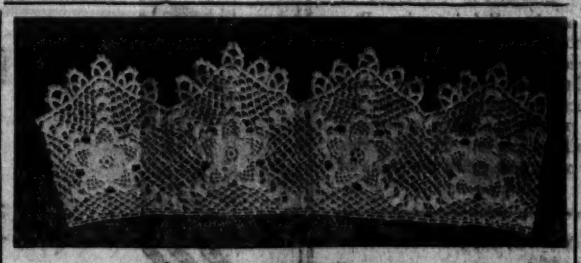
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An Interview With Viscount Goto

BY CLARENCE DU BOSE
(*United Press Staff Correspondent*)

Tokio.—An understanding between America and Japan is vital to preserve the peace of the Orient, Viscount Shimpei Goto declared in an exclusive interview with the United Press.

Goto is Minister of Home Affairs, head of the Tokio-Yokohama reconstruction, former Foreign Minister, one of Japan's foremost statesman, and leader of the movement for Japan's recognition of Russia.

With abnormal conditions in Russia and China there is a possibility of an Asiatic conflagration that may lead to another world war, he said. These abnormal conditions cannot be corrected and peace in the Far East and the world assured unless America will co-operate with Japan in the development of China and Russia.

Japanese recognition of Russia alone will not settle the situation in his opinion. 'A vital element in my Russian policy is America," he declared.

Viscount Goto continued:

"Criticism of Japan's foreign policy has been largely due to lack of knowledge regarding her real historic position. Very few foreigners visit Japan and still fewer can read the Japanese language. Hence, I shall try to set forth in a brief form the outlines of our foreign policy.

"It is an accepted axion that every nation has the right to look after its own security and safety. America has formulated her principle of self-defense against foreign aggression in the Monroe Doctrine. That doctrine was formulated in the interest of the security of the United States. Japan respects it.

SECURITY OF JAPAN

"Now, the security of Japan has depended, and still depends, on the state of affairs on the Asiatic continent, especially in China. The Korean Peninsula is just out near the main islands of Japan. It is only a few hours steaming from Fusan to Shimonoseki. Shanghai is only twenty hours from Nagasaki. Japan has realised that her safety depends upon the condition of the mainland. If China is Balkanized and made the prey of foreign powers, or if a great military power should come into possession of Korea, obviously the safety of Japan would be put in jeopardy.

"In this respect, Japan is somewhat in the position of England. For nearly one hundred years England has sought to keep the neighboring land of Belgium neutral and independent; in other words, to prevent it from falling under the heel of France on the one hand or Germany on the other.

"Is it not right for England to maintain her security? Is it not right for the United States to maintain the Monroe Doctrine? How can it be wrong for Japan to look out for her safety?

"It is sometimes said that Japan is imperialistic and militaristic. I do not reply that Japan has been above reproach I assert that historically the Japanese are peace-loving. For nearly three hundred years they lived their own life, developing their own art and literature, shut off from the outside world.

"When Japan was brought into the current of world politics by American influence, she was immediately confronted by precarious conditions on the Asiatic continent. The famous Opium War between England and China had just been concluded, and shortly afterward England and France waged a second war with China. Japan was alarmed by fighting so near her doors. She found out that European powers had been for a long time annexing territories in Asia and Africa, and she was frightened lest she might fall a victim herself. Had she no reason to be frightened?

JAPAN ARMS HERSELF

"It was under these circumstances that Japan, so long without a great army or navy, began to arm herself and to formulate a continental policy. I only claim that her policy has been based on right principles—safety and security.

"These are the circumstances which account for the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War. The quarrel with China broke out over Korea. Korea was in no position to maintain her independence against China, and China claimed suzerainty over Korea. Japan feared that Korea under Chinese dominion would menace her safety. Hence the Sino-Japanese War.

"The Russo-Japanese War originated in a similar set of circumstances. If China is Balkanized, then Japan will be threatened. If China falls under the dominion of any foreign power Japan will be in danger.

"Europeans and Americans are apt to think of China as one homogeneous State. The Chinese are not one race and they do not constitute one State. They are a league of peoples living under one huge system of society. No people can beat the Chinese in matters of diplomacy. They have, however, one weakness: They cannot think in terms of a nation.

"So it happens that the Asiatic mainland, which is of such deep concern to Japan, is now in a state of great confusion. China is still in a process of Balkanisation. Russia is still shut off from regular intercourse with foreign powers, including China and Japan.

"This was state of affairs in 1918 when the Paris conference began its labors. When it finished and gave out its results to the world I must confess I was disappointed. I grieved because the conference failed to establish the permanent peace of the world.

WITHOUT REAL PEACE

"Then came the Washington conference. I was of course, pleased with the conclusion of the treaty for the limitation of armaments. But I cannot honestly think that the Washington conference adopted guarantees for permanent peace. It did not change the conditions on the Asiatic continent. The Balkanisation of China was not stopped. The immense problem created by Russia was practically left untouched. Thus we have Germany Balkanised, China Balkanised and Russia treated as if she did not exist. A very considerable portion of the world is without real peace.

"This bring me to the question of Russia. I deplore the fact that Russia, with millions of people and an immense potential energy was left out of the sphere of international politics both in Paris and Washington. This fact has a serious bearing on Japan. The abormal situation in China is aggravated by the abnormal situation to the north, in Russia. As long as no stable government exists in China, diplomatic disputes are certain to arise. Fire in China might bring a world conflagration. As long as Russia is not permitted to transact business with foreign powers, the anomalous state of affairs in North China and Siberia cannot be put right.

"In the Autumn of 1922 I invited Mr. Joffe, the chief Russian representative for the East, to Japan, and thus opened the way for a renewal of Russo-Japanese negotiations. I thought that if Japan, the next door neighbor of Russia, could come to an understanding with Russia, it would mark the beginning of friendly co-operation in the Orient and aid in the establishment of permanent peace throughout the world. So I took the whole responsibility for starting the unofficial negotiations with Mr. Joffe. The illness of our Premier and that of Mr. Joffe brought the negotiations to an abrupt end in August of this year But I am hopeful that they may be reopened again soon.

THE U. S. HELP

"In my opinion the peace of the Orient, and of the world, cannot be effected by Japan, China and Russia alone, There is no denying that the United States is one of the great Pacific powers and that the world stage for the twentieth century is set for the Pacific Ocean Mr. Roosevelt said this very clearly. A vital element in my Russian policy is America. Nothing is more important for peace in the Pacific than a perfect understanding between America and Japan. Nothing is more important than the co-operation of the Pacific powers. America has vital economic interests in the Pacific, in China and potentially in Siberia. If things could be put on a normal basis in China and Siberia, and if Japan and America agreed to cooperate with China and Russia in the development of resources there, all would be well. Peace would be assured in the Orient.

"Now mention of world peace brings me back to a certain phase of Japanese life which is often overlooked by foreigners. Is the spirit of Japan really militaristic and aggressive. I do not believe that it is. Our acts, which deserve criticism, have been imitations of Western aggression in China. When Japan imitated the Western powers she was accused of being militaristic and imperialistic.

"The real spirit of Japan was peace and that spirit was best personified in the genius of one man. It was our late Emperor Meiji. The Emperor Meiji was a born leader of men, and made Japan what it is today. He was a poet of peace.

"It is from my humble but most sincere desire to follow in the steps of the late great Emperor Meiji that I have taken my small place on the advancement of peace in the Orient, and it is approved, I think, by all the peace loving people of Japan.

WORLD IS WAR SICK

"Now, I am aware that practical people are inclined to laugh at the idea of peace as a mere sentiment—not worthy of serious thought. I will not rest my plea for American co-operation on love of peace. I will put it on hard ground. The world is sick as the result of the last terrible war. Another one like it, or probably worse, would doubtless pull down every existing system of government.

"Another long world war would mean utter economic ruin. Can practical men face the thought without horror? Can we restore the business prosperity of the world by more wars? How, then, can we fail to see the necessity of co-operation among the powers for peace? Let us learn from our mistakes, and substitute co-operation for war—honest, frank, sincere co-operation."

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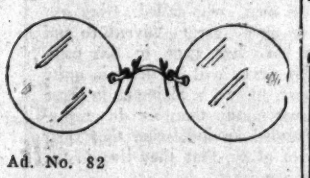
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N-Westerly to S-Westerly winds to the North of the Eastern Sea. Monsoon to the South of the 30th parallel. Fine weather.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Septuagesima. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (said): Psalm 101; Lessons: Genesis i, John i, 1-18; 10.30 a.m. Choral Encharist Somervell in F.; Hymns 7, 228, 321, 551; Preacher: The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's. Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 147. Lessons; Genesis ii 4-end, Mark x, 1-16; Hymns 83, 172, 489, Anthem. "Praise to the Lord the Almighty" (Stanford) Preacher Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 11.30 a.m. Holy Communion. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "The function of a Christian herald"; Chant 84: Anthem: "Arise, shine" (Elvey); Hymns 27, 400, 100. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The River of God"; Chant 96; Anthem: "Nunc Dimittis (Bunnett in F); Hymns: 52, 409, 589.

Community Church.—9.30 a.m. Sunday School in the American School buildings. 11 a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia County Club, 50 Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev., Clifford M. Drury, will preach from Isaiah 55.13. Communion will be served and new members welcomed. Offering to be given for the cause of Civilian Relief. 5 p.m. Song Service in the Navy Y.M.C.A. corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads. Bishop H. A. Boaz, of the Southern Methodist Church, will speak. Special music.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev. Joshua Vale. 6 p.m. Rev. James A. Heal. 11 a.m. Children's service. All English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School. Communion after evening service.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject. "Soul." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502 and 503.

Sunday Service League:—Open-Forum-Meeting. Leader: Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, of the National Christian Council. Place: Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Subject: "Christianity in Industry." Time: Sunday, February 17. 5.00 p.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral. Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. L. W. Faucett, M. A.

The East Window

A FEW weeks ago we printed in this column an account of a little Russian youth who was in need of assistance and as a result one of the readers of *The China Press* came forward with an offer of assistance. Here is another case: Several months ago one of the Chinese students in America married an American girl and took her to his home in an inland province. Soon after arriving at their destination, the young wife contracted smallpox but finally recovered. Then bandits raided the village and took everything the young couple possessed in the world. Now the young wife is in Shanghai in distitute circumstances and is desirous of returning home. We are optimistic enough to believe that this notice should be sufficient to bring in sufficient money to purchase her ticket to America. Checks may be sent to the Committee on American Civilian Relief care of this office.

★ ★ ★

A friend in America recently wrote the editor of a Shanghai paper a letter recommending a young lady for newspaper work in China. The letter of recommendation listed the young lady's accomplishments, her age and experience and closed with a reference to her weight which was stated as 124 pounds. We know that the subject of "weight" or rather the problem of "reducing," occupies a considerable space in dinner-table conversation these days, but we did not know that it had progressed to the point where it is considered necessary to list the weight in applications for positions.

★ ★ ★

"The press seems to be the mirror in which mankind can view itself in order to determine its own moral growth" is the interesting opinion of Mr. James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, expressed in an address delivered in New York on December 25. In his address Mr. Beck analysed a copy of the New York *Times* published 25 years ago and compared it with a current issue of the *Times*. While the earlier issue of the *Times* contained only 12 pages and 84 columns and the recent issue 40 pages and 320 columns Mr. Beck does not believe the current issue considered as a "mirror of moral growth" shows as high a standard of public morality and intelligence as the earlier and smaller issue showed. "Today, we have lost a true sense of values," he said "and such loss has been in the past the significant sign of the decay of a civilisation. If Dempsey and Firpo had fought 25 years ago, the newspapers on the morning after the fight might have given a column to it, but today the modern newspaper will give whole pages to a wholly unimportant and rather brutal contest for weeks and months before the event and for weeks thereafter." From the standpoint of content the issue of the *Times* twenty-five years ago contained 5 columns of editorials, 1 column of shipping news, 2 columns of dramatic and musical reviews, 13 columns of financial news, 2 columns of real estate news and 4 columns of legal news. The later or current issue of the *Times* runs through the whole gamut of human life said Mr. Beck. Nothing that is human is foreign to it. "I classified the news in the earlier issue under 20 heads and the later issue under 44 heads. This suggests the grave question whether the mind of man is not being submerged in an ocean of printers' ink, and whether the capacity for thought and action is not being dulled by the multiplicity of subjects which each day are being crowded on his brain.....We are puppets who dance and cheer pretty much as the strings are pulled by the papers left at our doors." Such is the power of the press over the emotions of the people."

★ ★ ★

The propaganda which Mr. Karakhan has been spreading in Peking and his superiors to the same effect in Moscow that China and Japan are both eager to recognise Russia but they are being prevented by the United States through the influence of "American bankers," is the sort of mis-information being spread by the Bolsheviks which is doing more than anything else to prevent the United States and Russia from getting together. Dr. C. T. Wang, head of the Sino-Russian Bureau of the Chinese Government appointed several months ago to conduct negotiations with the Soviet officials in Peking stated to the writer on his recent visit to Shanghai that propaganda such as the above emanating from Russian sources both in Peking and Moscow was absolutely untrue. "China has received hints in the past," said Dr. Wang, "from certain foreign governments that China's recognition of Russia might be considered displeasing in certain foreign offices, but we have never had any expression of opinion officially or unofficially from the United States on the question whatsoever." Since Dr. Wang is in a position to know what he is talking about this should serve to nail the lies being broadcasted from Moscow that America is using influence to prevent recognition of Russia by either China or Japan. The Bolshevik officials and propagandists are making a terrible noise over the world about the "sinister" influences which are preventing the United States from recognising Soviet Russia, but there is nothing sinister at all in the real reason, which stated in simple understandable terms, is the refusal of the Russians to pay their debts to the United States or to restore to American citizens property owned in Russia before the Communists came into power. Most of the anti-American propaganda being spread in China and elsewhere is for the sole purpose of obscuring the basic facts.

★ ★ ★

The British-American Tobacco Company is doing some excellent advertising for itself and a lot of good for China through the scenic films which are now being shown in most of the movie houses of China both in the foreign settlements and in the interior. It is understood that these films are being supplied without charge to the theaters the only return which the company receives being the few feet of film at each end of the reel advertising some brand of cigarette marketed by the Company. Most of the films which have been issued to date deal with the picturisation of current events in China and although there may be some room for improvement from the standpoint of the titles and inscriptions the films generally are as good as the "news-reels" brought to China from America and Europe by the distributing agencies.

The distribution of such pictures in China is of great educational benefit for the reason that they carry to the Chinese people information in attractive and understandable form regarding their own country and its diversified interests and the activities of the people. Only a small percentage of those who see the pictures in the native theaters may be able to read the titles and inscriptions but they can all see and understand the pictures of scenes from the various cities, of reclamation projects, of modern department stores, and manufacturing plants, great foreign ships in the harbors and so on. The distribution of these pictures in the interior should do a great deal toward the breaking down of provincialism and conservatism against new ideas and ways of doing things. We are sure that few will begrudge the B. A. T. the small amount of advertising it receives in exchange for the good entertainment and instruction which it gives in exchange. It will be news to many that this progressive company has been experimenting for many years in the production of films here in Shanghai and that it has finally developed a complete motion-picture department with a large staff of employes several of whom travel constantly throughout the country in search of material.

-:- Our Memorial -:-

"QUIS MEMORABITUR TUI POST MORTEM?" wrote Thomas a Kempis and he put a question which might be asked of many of us. Perhaps the answer may be found in another quotation which says "The dead live again in the hearts of those who loved them." For a brief moment yesterday as there was unveiled on the Bund a memorial to those who left our midst to offer the glory of their manhood and the strength of their youth on the stricken fields of the late war, we were able to remember them even more poignantly than is customary save to those who in their grief have shared in the sacrifice offered to the virtue of patriotism. Possibly those whose hearts were stirred to the depths, aside from those whose relatives are remembered in the stone and bronze which honors our foreshore, were the men who passed through Moloch and returned, for they had looked upon the face of the Death which took their comrades and seen them pass from friends to mere memories.

There was a very perceptible atmosphere of solemnity about yesterday's proceedings and if we may draw any lesson therefrom it is to be found in the sounding of the "Last Post" followed later in the ceremony by the "Reveille." With the former we bade a belated farewell to those men who sailed from our midst with joyous hearts to embark on a great adventure and have not returned. Many of them have left gaps in our communal life which cannot and probably never will be filled in quite the same manner that they once were, for we in Shanghai in those days constituted even more of a large family than we do at present. With the "Reveille" we sounded an indication that their spirits are awake in the immortality of glory, that they live in the victory which they gave so much to acquire.

"Who shall remember you after you are dead?" Grateful people will rarely pass our memorial without thinking of those whose name "liveth for ever more," and even when the keenness of remembrance is dulled by the inevitable passage of time, when other generations arise to whom the Great War is but a story and not the pregnant tragedy through which we passed, it will stand as a tribute to the fortitude and sacrifice of men we shall always be proud we had in our midst.

The Ratepayers' Association

WE desire to extend our heartiest congratulations to the Shanghai Ratepayers' Association that as a result of yesterday's meeting they have decided to make an effort for one month to obtain sufficient members to justify continuance of the organisation. If we thought that the sole end of the Association was to engage in destructive criticism of the excellent work which is being done by the municipal council we should welcome its dissolution, or even if it were constituted solely to act as a sort of belligerent watchdog for possible lapses in our government. But we believe that a large body of ratepayers animated with a desire to support the Council on every opportunity possible, to render constructive criticism when such is necessary, and to create a public interest in things municipal, would in the long run serve the community well.

It will not be sufficient, however, merely to acquire a large membership. Something is necessary to stimulate interest in such an organisation and it would appear that the first duty of the committee of the association should it succeed in obtaining the membership it desires, is to devise some means whereby a lively interest in municipal affairs shall be created and maintained. This may entail continued agitation for greater publicity with regard to the Council's doings, and while we realise that full knowledge of Council's transactions—having regard to the somewhat peculiar position of Shanghai—cannot always be vouchsafed to ratepayers and the public generally, we are of the opinion that even more information could be given in the Municipal Gazette, which despite a reform of a year or so back in this direction, seems to be reverting to the old scheme of things.

During the past few weeks, arising out of the discussion of our moral reform, we have endeavored to show that the greatest service would be done the community in general by the publication of information calculated to allow the ratepayers to decide this matter for themselves. Up to the present the suggestion has not been adopted and if the ratepayers are to be called upon for a decision at the next annual meeting, they will very likely only obtain the necessary information on which to base a satisfactory judgment, either buried in the unwieldy mass of the annual report, or vouchsafed too late for the ripe consideration which the importance of the question necessitates. This is but an example of what the Association strengthened in number can agitate against.

It has this merit that if sufficient information can be obtained on matters municipal the Association will have more that enough data on which members can be attracted to a greater interest in the government of their settlement, and it will thus obtain the very bread upon which it can best live. Possibly a sufficiently large body will make its weight felt with the council in proportion to its size, and here again lies another hope for the Association's resuscitation. And to this end we would suggest that the committee of the Association at the earliest possible moment during the campaign for membership, should issue a statement of their aims and policies, thereby making a greater claim for support than is at present established in the mere name of what should be a most important body in civic matters.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

STRUGGLE IN ART

Marlowe's excess and lack of restraint debarred him from the highest achievement as an artist; but his vitality and force were qualities of lasting attraction and incalculable value. By virtue of his rich and passionate nature he stands in close proximity to the great group from whose magic circle he was shut out only by his failure to obey the laws of his art. Few writers have possessed a force of imagination and passion so great and so impressive; and it is interesting to note how much more quickly men are drawn to the Titan than to the Olympian; for struggle is pathetically universal, and the repose of harmonious achievement pathetically rare among men.

The greater the art, the slower the recognition, as a rule. The impression made by a lawless or unregulated force is always more immediate than that made by a mastered and harmonised power. The rending of a cliff makes every observer conscious of the force of the explosive, but how few ever think of the force put forth in lifting an oak from its rootage in the earth to the height where all the winds of heaven play upon it!

The "storm and stress" period moves all hearts and stirs in the young imagination one knows not what dreams and desires, but when the ferment of spirit is past, and the new thought has taken its enduring form, what a sense of disappointment comes to a host of aspiring souls! The struggle touched and intoxicated them with a sense of something not only great but akin to their own experience; the clarification and final expression of the new spirit in art seems somehow remote and cold. When the "Sorrows of Werther" appeared a thrill ran through Germany; but when "Tasso" and "Iphigenia" were given to the world with what indifference they were received!

The boy reads "The Robbers" with bated breath, but ten years later he knows that the Schiller of the Wallenstein trilogy was an incomparably greater writer than the Schiller of "The Robbers". Revolt is easier than reconstruction; at the barricade every one is swept by a consuming enthusiasm, but the moment the attempt is made to give the new time order and stability, divisions and indifference appear. Struggle, however noble, is for the moment; achievement has something of eternity in it. The Titan is always a striking figure, but it is the Olympian who endures and rules.

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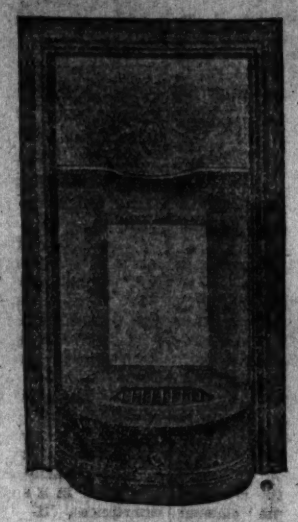

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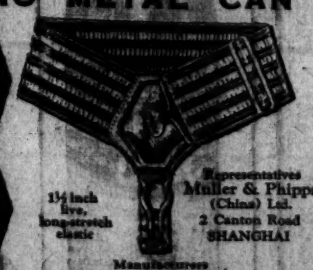

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The Literary World: News And Views

"Best Sellers" Of The Week In Shanghai Book Stores

FICTION

The Florentine Dagger by Ben Hecht
One of the Guilty, by W. L. George
The Rover, by Joseph Conrad
Woman of Knockaloe, by Hall Caine
Happy Isles, by Basil King

NON-FICTION

Woman, A Vindication, by Anthony Ludovici
A Plea For Monogamy, by Wilfrid Lay, Ph D.
Where Are We Going? by Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George
Wanderings in Northern China, by Harry A. Franck
The Temple and Other Poems, by Arthur Waley

Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street" and "Babbitt" has published a new novel, "The Trail of the Hawk", now available here. The book, although written several years before "Main Street," is being published for the first time. It is the romantic story of a student in a Middle Western University, and is full of ribald humor, satire and good action. It is done in the "Main Street" style.

The Spring search for new homes in Shanghai will give a new book by Mary Harrod Northend, "The Small House and Its Possibilities" a special interest. Home hunters who have despaired of finding anything within their ambitions and means, will find much comfort in the author's efficiency and decoration suggestions. She has published many a book on the topic and as editor of magazines on home decoration in America has achieved a wide reputation as artist and manager.

"The Color of A Great City" by Theodore Dreiser is one of the finest books yet written by the great American novelist and playwright It contains thirty-eight sketches of life in New York, is full of variety and is skillfully executed.

That there is evident in the poetry of Wordsworth and the precepts of Taoism a striking parallel is the novel opinion advanced by Emile Hovelaque, French traveller, who has just published a new book, "China", describing his recent visit to the Orient. Up to the present the books on China written by Arthur Smith have stood out almost unchallenged for their clarity of perception and originality of thought, but the challenge is now offered by Hovelague. His descriptions are charming and his keen estimates of Chinese civilization give the book geniune value and promise to make it a wide favourite.

Howard Pyle, the American illustrator, who gave to the world's children last year that delightful "Book of Pirates" has now prepared "Howard Pyle's Book of the American Spirit". It is a new type of American history, containing more than 200 illustrations, many in full color, and emphasizing the most important events in the career of the Republic. The drawings themselves have an interesting history, for during the last quarter century wood engravings of over half of them, made by the masters of that art, have been carefully collected and treasured in the Harper collection, New York.

A new edition of Anatol France, published by The Bodley Head, London, bound in lambskin, printed on thin paper with gilded tops and each made to fit the pocket, is the newest offering of the works of the famous and popular French novelist. The edition is still incomplete, although a dozen of the best known of the author's works are included and have arrived in Shanghai.

Mark Twain, the indefatigable, is one of the few great authors whose every scrap of writing has had a real and unquestionable appeal—so much so that a new offering by his publishers of heretofore unpublished letters or papers has a challenging interest. "Europe and Elsewhere" is the title given to a new book of collected papers by Mark Twain, written chiefly about and around the journey abroad which he called the "most interesting trip of my life". His descriptions of Central Europe are characteristic of him and his reflections on the wisdom of governments keeping out of each others business have a bearing on present-day affairs that is almost prophetic.

"Christian Education and the National Consciousness in China", by James B. Webster of the Department of Education in Shanghai College is one of the newcomers of the week. The book stresses the principal values of Christian Education in the Orient, details the most striking effects of the program up to the present and makes interesting predictions for the next few years. Although apparently written for home consumption, the data in the volume is sound and the volume is worthy of general attention.

BOOK TO PROVOKE LAUGHTER

"WHY DON'T YOU GET MARRIED?" is the arresting title of a book by Norris Hodgins which has lately reached my desk via McClelland Stewart, Publishers, of Toronto. It is not often one gets a laugh these days: so many books, even novels, deal with the grim aspects of life and the unpleasant phases of the abnormal heroes and heroines.

I was very tired when I picked up this book. The lurid illustration on the jacket repelled me and the author's name was unknown to me; in short, all factors seemed to be working against my giving this book a fair chance to interest me. The second paragraph on the second page of the first chapter arrested my attention and before I had gone very far I was chuckling aloud. I know quite a number of unmarried men and every once in a while, one or the other will confess to me his reasons for escaping matrimony; never, I feel, has one of them told me the truth! But Mr. Hodgins has. I feel in my bones that he speaks sincerely and I admire him for his sanity and courage in the problem!

It is true our author admits that his salary is robust enough to support a wife, but why, he logically asks, should his friends expect him to support a wife when they never suggest that he support an "elephant, or a steam drill, or a large flock of pink canaries." No one, he says sadly, reproaches him for his failure to add these impediments, to his menagerie, yet he dare scarcely sally forth from his club because of the scores of his friends who will confront him with the eternal question, "WHY DON'T YOU GET MARRIED?"

"Why should men marry!" exclaims Norris Hodgins. He admits that he enjoys nothing more than the society of women in moderate quantities, but does that imply that he should "voluntarily take on the duties of a janitor, a gardener, a circus clown and a First Aid man?"

Norris Hodgins makes it clear, what a blessed being a bachelor is. Listen to this convincing paragraph: "I am convinced that only a bachelor can know the joy of coming home after a grilling day in the office to a well-tended fire, to chairs that are never cluttered up with breakable toys, to a meal of one's own choosing, silently served. Only a clubman is conscious of the quiet but deep delight that there is in the foregathering of fellow members about a glowing hearth on those nights when the wind howls in the chimney, when one may enjoy companionship for hours together, without speaking a word or thinking a thought."

There are other essays in this delightful book dealing with subjects less serious, or more serious than matrimony, each produces laughter and merriment because Mr. Hodgins writes from a buoyant spirit and dreams his inspiration from a never failing well of humor and keen insight.

Two New Books By Schnitzler

THE ROAD TO THE OPEN
(By Arthur Schnitzler (Knoff)

CAZANOVA'S HOMECOMING
By Arthur Schnitzler (Seltzer)

Now that the Freudian "complex" has made its way into every dictionary and has become almost a kindergarten familiar, one expects and is delighted to find among authors a wider and steadily widening freedom in the handling of romantic themes. In the hands of a master of the type of Arthur Schnitzler, "this freedom" is now availeed of with the happiest results. In two new pieces of fiction, he has released literary impulses which we suspect have long been inhibited.

That the publisher of the later of the two books, "Cazanova's Homecoming," should have been indicted in New York City and the book suppressed for many months is no reflection upon its beauty. Experience with previous suppressions makes us suspect that this is rather a certain index to the book's artistic merit. The intrusion of the new is always resented even though it represent the Good the Beautiful and the True in fullest measure.

Schnitzler's renown as a playwright and teller of short stories is practically universal, but his "Road to the Open" is his first venture into the field of the novel. It is so charming an adventure that we pray he will not abandon the medium and that American publishers will continue to dare criticism with and for him in the interests of literary progress.

"The Road to the Open" is a Viennese tale—a tale of Schnitzler's home-city familiars—and it is filled with the refined atmosphere of the intellectual and artistic life which characterizes that amazing place. The thought of the book is challenging and the color is painted into it with bold and gladdening strokes.

The narrative itself is almost disappointingly modern. That two young lovers can meet with the adventures of Schnitzler's chief figures, climb peaks of emotional ecstacy and part without having the author make apologies and send the girl down through life a wronged and ruined soul is something rare under the literary sun.

That Schnitzler has presumed a new morality does not mean, however, that he makes a brief for lechery and blind freedom. He makes a brief for nothing. As in all his work he is in this distinctly the artist and at no point a propagandist. The moment propaganda enters any written work art necessarily makes its exit.

The boy in the narrative is not a professionally promiscuous lover, as in the case of Cazanova, but an artist seeking and finding self-expression in genuine, if transitory, affections. His standard is refreshingly honest and unhypocritical, which is not always true of the old morality, and his major affair is as beautiful a love as marriage has ever witnessed. That the girl is equally genuine and equally pragmatic and unsentimental is a promise of the future sanity of romance. Expecting tragedy as the result of a broken amour, one finds two reasonable persons facing the fact their love is dead and abandoning it as a happy memory, each having found in it an unmistakable beauty.

There is a tragic element, of course, in Anna's reluctance to surrender this happiness—a reluctance which she is too proud and too prescient to admit. She knows that to continue the affair is futile and she leaves it. For temperaments as widely divergent as hers and her lover's, however, there has never been found and probably never will be found any continuing contentment. In contrast with the tragedies common to life in similar circumstances this is a mild and not too disquieting one. The entire tale is without particular emphasis; it is merely a picture—a fascinatingly beautiful episode out of life.

If emphasis is to be noted, it is emphasis on the Jewish problem which appears today in striking fashion in all phases of mid-continental affairs. Himself of Jewish extraction Schnitzler is uncommonly sensitive to the abuses to which the Jews have been subjected and he assails the prejudices with withering scorn. He is not without introspection, however, and indulges in much satire at the expense of his race.

Entirely different in style and content is the second book, "Cazanova's Homecoming."

In style it is a reproduction of Eighteenth Century writing which, not only reproduces, but improves upon the originals in its smoothness and poetic beauty. The mere rythm of the story is a delight. One might seriously believe that envious poets had conspired with the moral censor in suppressing the book.

For his story, Schnitzler has restored the gay deceiver of a thousand amours and precipitated him into a last adventurous intrigue. The tale might be added to the Cazanova Memoirs without arousing any suspicion of its authenticity. Here is the world of idleness and gaiety, frivolous loves and subtle wickedness unimpaired and into it steps the ageing cavalier still charming women and duelling their lovers.

The theme is a dangerous one unless handled with the utmost skill, for this is a day of discrimination in spite of the dulling effect of the movies and the comic section, and Rabelaisian description is not in favor. Schnitzler supplies precisely the poetic finesse that the tale demands and it becomes under his hand a piece of whimsical and exquisite beauty. He gives it the motion of a Viennese waltz, the erotic color of an amber noon.

Schnitzler's Cazanova, however, is a failing conqueror. Diaphanous silk, blue eyes and a delicately rounded arm still arouse his interest, but he loves without the old zest and fervor and his challenge is without the old command. There is, moreover, "upon his lips a bitter aftertaste which seems to permeate his whole being." His emotions are decadent and he is rapidly becoming a man with nothing but a past and that a galling memory. The object of feminine awe fades out as a doddering object of pity and of mirth. Whether this is to be set down to artistic impulse or whether it is to be supposed that the great satirist could not resist this fling is not a matter of importance; the important fact is that the book is a faultless poetic achievement—a monument to Schnitzler's skill.

Both "The Road to the Open" and "Cazanova's" Homecoming are being and will be acclaimed as triumphs in this world of many literary commonplaces.

It is not generally known that Arthur Schnitzler is a practicing physician of note and that like Lewis Carroll, Joseph Conard and several other authors of great genius, his writing began as an accident and continued for years to be merely a hobby. He was graduated in medicine in 1885 and was for several years a member of the staff of the German Imperial Hospital before his writing career began.

In England and America Schnitzler is known most widely for his plays, which, in New York particularly, have been very popular. In the one act play Schnitzler excels all comers and in the short story and the sketch he is also a master. His work is regarded as distinctly Viennese and smartly modern throughout. The lack of surplussage in his plays and a deft, swift manner of handling dialogue gives them a most unique and distinctive quality.

Gossip In A Library

By Sheila Rand

(Specially Written for The China Press)

In last week's Book Chat I mentioned Willa Cather's beautiful novel, "A LOST LADY". Since then, the following interesting and amusing piece of news about this authoress has come to hand and I now pass it on to you:

Willa Cather is leaving France for home in two or three weeks as her protrait by Bakst is nearing completion. The Omaha Public Library, which is to be the recipient of this picture, presented by the women of Omaha to commemorate Miss Cather's winning of the Pulitzer Prize, is busily getting ready a large wall space, but the women of Omaha are sitting on pins and needles until they see what's what. One of them composed the following verse to allay her fears:

Will Willa be Willa
When Bakst gets through basking?
This is the question
That Omaha's asking,
Will Willa be soulful?
Will Willa show guile?
Will Willa be costumed?
In Bakst's Russian style?
Since Omaha women
Are paying the price,
They're hoping and praying
Bakst's Willa be nice."

JOHN MORLEY'S FAME

Lord Morley's recent death has called fresh attention to the fact that it is by his literary rather than by his political work that he will live. He served Great Britain in the Commons, the Lords, and the Cabinet; he stood in unalterable opposition to two wars fought by his country, but his greatest fame will rest on his "VOLTAIRE," "ROSSEAU", "OLIVER CROMWELL", his essays and perhaps pre-eminently on his "BURKE."

A new edition of Lord Morley's collected works is to be published this Fall by Macmillan.

NEW STORY BY MRS. BORDEN

Lucille Borden's new novel, "THE CANDLESTICK MAKERS" (The Macmillan Company) is an idealistic story which draws a sharp contrast between the futility of Hilda Crighton's childless home and the happiness that Faith Desmond finds in her daughter Joan and her frail little son Michael. Joan is, perhaps, the heroine, but her adoring Uncle Michael is the chief candlestick-maker. Faith Desmond, and others of her intimate circle, divide the interest with her. Hana, the aristocratic Japanese girl, her passionate young husband Matsuo, and their gifted crippled daughter Passiflore, lend a touch of mystery to the story, and are the unwitting cause of the happiness that comes at last to Diana Travers after her experiment with life has brought her near to tragedy.

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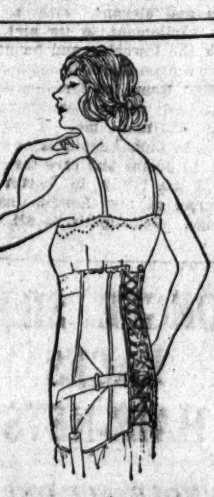

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HEARINGS:

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2382, U. S. v. A. P. Pattison; on motion to release defendant on his own recognizance; submitted.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's will; on creditor's objection to report of executrix; continued.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2384, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; on demurrer; submitted.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2383, In re Norah I. Hilton's estate; on petition for appointment of administrator; submitted.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; testimony taken of H. Rapoport, M. Kocharoff, S. G. Hochloff, P. N. Tushin, M. Raskin; continued.

February 5, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; testimony taken of S. G. Hochloff, H. Rapoport; submitted.

February 5, 1924, Cause No. 2382, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Co.; on offer of deposition; submitted.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2269, Cooke v. Cooke; testimony taken of plaintiff, R. G. Fairfield; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

January 28, 1924, Crim. No. 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; testimony taken of Dr. J. B. Fearn, W. Jones, defendant; submitted.

January 31, 1924, Sp. Pro. No. 24, In re coroner's inquest on the body of E. V. Bray; testimony taken of Dr. Swan, A. Popovich, C. Layers, Liu Sz Dzung, Lee Wong Dung; submitted to jury.

February 9, 1924, Crim. No. 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; on application to dismiss; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS

February 2, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; order approving referee's permission for plaintiff to file amended complaint.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 1943, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation, et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2382, U. S. v. A. P. Pattison; order releasing defendant on his own recognizance.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 1305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; order overruling motion to dismiss.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2343, Artindale v. Artindale; order for continuance.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; decree.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2383, In re Norah I. Hilton's estate; order appointing administrator.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2379, U. S. v. John Campbell; sentence.

February 7, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; order for receiver to collect unpaid subscriptions to stock.

February 7, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; order sustaining motion for execution.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; order overruling motion for declaration of trust fund.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Company (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; order overruling motion for new trial.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 1356, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2062, Mitchell v. Mitchell; order modifying decree.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2061, Foreign Mission Board etc., v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; judgment on stipulation.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; judgment on stipulation.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order approving auditor's report.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Company; order on motion to modify decree.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Company; order allowing defendant three weeks to answer.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; order overruling demurrer.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2269, Cooke v. Cooke; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

January 28, 1924, Crim. No. 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant warned.

February 9, 1924, Crim. No. 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; defendant dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; affidavit.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2382, U. S. v. A. P. Pattison; bond.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; defendant's exceptions.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; answer.

February 4, 1924, Corpn. No. 156, Western Company, Ltd.; articles of incorporation.

February 4, 1924, Cause No. 2383, In re Norah I. Hilton's estate; petition.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; motion to tax costs; motion for execution.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2383, In re Norah I. Hilton's estate; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2379, U. S. v. John Campbell; final commitment.

February 6, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; defendant's reply.

February 7, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report on status of stock subscriptions.

February 7, 1924, Cause No. 2062, Mitchell v. Mitchell; motion to modify decree.

February 7, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Company; motion to vacate judgment.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Company (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; plaintiff's memorandum brief on motion for new trial.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; affidavit.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2061, Foreign Mission Board etc. v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; discontinuance.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; discontinuance.

February 8, 1924, Cause No. 1256, In re R. F. Hazelton's estate; petition to close administration.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2269, Cooke v. Cooke; entry of appearance; entry of appearance and waiver; property settlement.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wufsohn & Co.; defendant's brief.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; writ of execution issued; motion; notice of motion.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

February 9, 1924, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; bill of exceptions.

February 11, 1924, Cause No. 2353, Rau v. Rau; appearance of counsel for defendant.

February 11, 1924, Cause No. 1870, Doong Yih & Co. v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; stipulation.

February 11, 1924, Cause No. 2226, In re The Kearny Co., Inc.; receiver's final report of distribution of assets.

February 11, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; praecipe for execution.

H. G. Wells: *On The League Of Nations*

BY H. G. WELLS,

Sometimes words, for quite unaccountable reasons, lost caste. A word for which I have the greatest sympathy is "cosmopolitan." I want to see it restored to a respectable use. It is a fine word and it embodies a fine idea. But for more than half the English speaking people who hear it, I suppose, it carries with it the quality of a shady, illicit individual with a bad complexion, a falsified passport and a police record.

This creature, to be typical, should be mixed up with the drug traffic and a danger to the inexperienced and honest everywhere. Monte Carlo is the idea of Heaven for such a cosmopolitan and Ellis Island the corresponding hell.

I don't know how it has come about that this good word "cosmopolitan" has got so firmly attached to the trunks of such gentry, for the proper term that should be there is surely "extreme individualist." Even "internationalist" would be a better word for a man or woman who passes between country and country and belongs to none. But I do not see why we should punish a word because it has been stupidly misapplied.

For what is Cosmopolis but the City of the World, and what can a Cosmopolitan be but a good citizen wherever he goes? That is what I want to be and not International, which seems to me all altogether homeless adjective. The only truly international thing is the ocean outside territorial waters.

Trying to be international is like trying to walk about on the cracks between the boards instead of walking on the floor. I am a good Englishman and I hope a good Cosmopolitan; I do not see why I should repudiate my own original plank or any other planks because I want to go freely over all the floor. My emotional equipment as a faithful son of England I claim to be sound and complete. To the end of my days I shall think of England, the kindly England of the southeast, London and Essex, Kent and Sussex, as my own very particular region of the world.

London is mine, as no other city can ever be. But Paris also, open and elegant, with a delicate excitement in its air! New York the towering and beautiful; many a prim South German town; Venice; Rome, as I remember it; frosty and sullen Petersburg; all have charmed me. I want a share in their happiness and welfare, to posses and care for them, and I am ready to barter the welcome of my London in exchange. Cosmopolis is all these cities and a thousand others and I want to be free in them all.

But the world is full of stupid people who will not let me be free in Cosmopolis. They make my England almost a jail for me by inventing a thousand inconveniences if I want to go out of it. There are passport offices and tariff offices stuck across every path of travel and desire; there are differences in coinage and a multitude of petty restrictions to exasperate every attempt I make at holiday in my Europe. The streets of Cosmopolis are up and barricaded; I want to break down these barricades.

There is not a reasonable and honest man in the world who does not want uniform coinage and stamps about the earth. If the League of Nations at Geneva weren't the dismallest sham on the earth it would insist upon running the posts of Europe and having a mint of its own. Wherever one goes in Europe one finds oneself loaded up with foreign money that ceases to be current after a day's journey and with useless postage stamps. Every hundred miles or so in Europe there is a fresh tariff barrier.

Everybody, except for a few monopolists and officials, loses by tariffs. They are devices for gaining a little for some particular section of mankind at the cost of an infinitely greater loss to Cosmopolis. Mean and narrow in conception, they are abominable in action.

It is an intolerable nuisance to be searched for tobacco and matches by some sedulous eater of garlic, before ne may enter France from England, and to have one's portmanteau locks broken and one or two minor posessions stolen whenever one goes into Italy. At Dover they read your books to see if they are improper.

The quays of New York again after the arrival of a liner are a grossly indecent spectacle. They go half-way back from civilisation to the barbecue of a foreign sailor by cannibal wreckers. Much as I like New York I never miss a thrill of intense anger when the large hand of the customs officer route among my underclothes.

And those are only the minor inconveniences of not living in Cosmopolis, they are just the superficial indications that the world moves about in, is a thin crust hanging insecurely above the abyss of war.

I do not believe that any mere internationalism, any League of Nations, that leaves the coinages separate and the customs houses on the frontiers and the passport officials busy at their little wickets with their nasty rubber stamps, which leaves the mean profits of tariff manipulation possible for influential people, which denies by these things our common ownership and common responsibility for all the world, can ever open the way to world peace.

I am for world control of production and of trade and transport, for a world coinage, and the confederation of mankind. I am for the super-state, and not for any league. Cosmopolis is my city, and I shall die cut off from it.

The world is a patchwork of various sized internment camps called Independent Sovereign States, and we are each caught in our bit of the patchwork and cannot find a way of escape. But a day will come when Custom House officers will be as rare as highwaymen in Sussex, and when the only passport in the world will be found in museums alongside of Aztec idols, instruments of torture and such relics of superstition.

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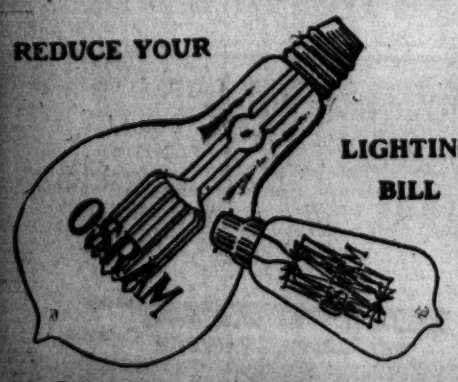

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The China Press
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Business and Official Notices

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Shanghai, February 15th, 1924.

65554 F 19

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN HERRICK McMICHAEL Deceased.	Cause No. 2380 Estate No. 642 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN HERRICK McMICHAEL, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 3, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES J. DAWE,
Executor,
c-o Frazar & Co.,
36, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai, China.

February 3, 1924.

65291

In the American Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of EDWARD LINKHORST, Deceased.	Estate No. 34 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD LINKHORST, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 3, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c-o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

February 3, 1924.

65288

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of NORAH I. HILTON, Deceased.	Cause No. 2383 Estate No. 543 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of NORAH I. HILTON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 10, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ELSTNER HILTON,
Administrator,
c/o Clerk's Office,
U. S. Court for China,
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

February 10, 1924.

65583

NOTICE

The undersigned have been appointed representatives to liquidate all outstanding matters of the former agency of the

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15 Nanking Road.

65587 F 20

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65582

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Shanghai Market Prices Report for July-September, published by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets has left the press and will be distributed gratis. Business houses and other organisations may get the same from their respective local Chambers of Commerce. Additional copies may be obtained on application to 50 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

T. SHENG,
Chief Director

65527 F 21

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65545 F 19

NOTICE

The undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VI A of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, March 3 and 4, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1924.

Nomination papers must be returned to the Council chamber not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 25, 1924.

Shanghai, February 6, 1924.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul General for Italy.
E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Consul General for the United States of America.
H. WILDEN,
Consul General for France.
N. AALL,
Consul General for Norway.
J. L. ISLER,
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J. VAN HAUTE,
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F. THIEL,
Consul General for Germany.
S. BARTON,
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J. A. LILLIEHOOK,
Consul General for Sweden.
S. YADA
Consul General for Japan.
W. A. A. M. DANIELS.
Acting Consul General for the Netherlands.
HUGO. HERGEL,
Acting Consul General for Denmark.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
J. H. BOTELHO,
Acting Consul General for Portugal.
J. PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
A. ARCE.
Consul for Chile.

65550 F 24

The China
TRUNK EMPORIUM

On corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (*not the new small shop; but the 4-roomed one, please note*) is the only shop which takes pains to make all trunks, suit cases, handbags, etc., as good and cheap as humanly possible. Its

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Steamer and cabin trunks made of 3 and 5 ply wood, etc., and covered with fibre, leather and sheet steel are guaranteed indestructible. *Inspect our goods and note our prices before buying from others.* Tel. C. 612.

COAL

House Coal, specially suitable for Fire Places .....M. $17.00
Soochan Anthracite ....M. $20.00
Steam Coal S'hai T10.50, ex Wharf.

S. HEIMANN & Co.
19a, Canton Road. Tel. C. 1604.

Shanghai Race Club

6½ Percent Debentures 1923

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from February 22 to February 29, 1924, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

65508 F 22

Washington's Birthday Ball

Under the Auspices of the American Company S. V. C., at the Ritz, February 22.

Tickets ($6.00 each) will be issued on applications signed by Americans. Application forms may be secured at the following places:

American Club, Mr. Smith
American Consulate, Miss Wilkinson
American Oriental Bank, Mr. Bowen
Asia Banking Corp., Mr. Fairfield
Columbia Country Club Mr. Kline
Equitable Eastern Bank, Mr. Frick
International Bank, Mr. Brown
Standard Oil Company, Mr. Guss
Walk-Over Shoe Store, Mr. Alexander
Captain Olsen, 30 Fearon Road
Lieut. Sauer, 15 Hankow Road
Lieut. McCloskey, Westinghouse Int. Elect. Co.
Second Lieut. Kay, The Fearon, Daniel Company

65490 F 20

NOTICE

Coast Inspector's Offices—Change of Address

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after Monday the 25th instant the offices of the Coast Inspector, Marine Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, will be situated on the third floor of the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, south side, (Foochow Road entrance).

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 13th February, 1924.

65470 F 16

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that under Power of Attorney dated the 15th. day of February, 1924, WILLIAM COHEN and HARRY FOOX are authorised to act jointly in the name and on behalf of the undersigned firm J. Spunt & Co., and to sign jointly the name of the said firm per pro.

Shanghai, the 8th day of February, 1924.

J. SPUNT & CO.

65500 F 17

Shanghai Ladies' Paper Hunt

Sunday, February 17th, 1924

START—Miss Johnstone's Line at 3.30 p.m.

FINISH—Will be announced after the Hunt has started.

Mrs. HICKLING,
Master.

Shanghai, February 15th, 1924.

65559 F 17

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment

In connection with High Class Restaurant is SUKIYAKI a specialty 18, Seward Road Tel. No. 2858, PROF. J. K. SETO. PROP.

HIRE MACHINES

WE HIRE OUT

Typewriters (all makes)
Adding-Listing Machines
Calculating Machines.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM

We will sell any machine on this System.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SHANGHAI — 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

PHONE CENTRAL { 70 General Office / 2335 Compradore / 3870 General Manager } J. H. H. SWART, Acting Manager

The Great Northern Savings Society. Ltd.

D. 204 SHANTUNG ROAD
Telephone Central 8150

Notice is hereby given that the above office has been organised for the purpose of issuing Savings Bonds at the value of $15 each. (Subdivided into five parts at $3 each.) The bondholder only pays one premium.

Drawings will take place every second month, beginning from February, 1924. The life of each bond is five years, after which date your bond will be redeemed. During this period your bond has 30 chances in the drawings.

For Further Particulars Please Call, Write Or Phone To The Above Address.

65547 F 22

SPECIAL SHOW

OF OLD JAPANESE PRINTS,
Gold lacq. boxes, Inros, Netsukes and Tsubas,
FOR ONE WEEK, FEBRUARY 18TH TO 23RD
Brought by Messrs. Nakasawa and Hayashi of Tokyo.
Prices very moderate, Each article is guaranteed to be genuine.
Inspection cordially invited.

TOYO MURAKAMI
Palace Hotel Building.

65568 F 22

GROUND FLOOR
OFFICES
TO LET

About 2,000 Square feet.

Corner of two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops. Moderate rental.

Apply to Box *1190*, The China Press.

Business and Official Notices

INVEST in YOUR GOOD APPEARANCE

and begin with your hat—it says. No one who expects to succeed nowadays can afford to look shabby.

You can keep your hats looking NEW and fresh always: when they are soiled or out of shape, send them to me to be RENOVATED by Special processes.

Telephone N. 527
LA UNION, Hat Renovators
V. D. Alobog, Mgr.
3206 Haining Road, Near Corner of Chapoo Road

Mme. Lohmann

MASSAGE, Violet Rays, Injections and Vaccination. Hours 11-2, 4-6/½, 573 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 178. Residence Avenue Joffre 301. D. Tel. W. 4205.

65575 M 16

MDE. KELVEY'S

School of Dancing. Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, National Ballet & Toe-dancing. Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught. Pupils Style studied and developed. Classes held New Carlton Thursdays & Saturdays; Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment to Mdme. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O. Tel. N. 4085.

61307

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.,

Removed to 34 Nanking Road
Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54802

Dr. CHING SAU WAH, DENTIST, begs to announce the removal to more commodious quarters at 101 Broadway, corner of Nanzing Road (opposite Savoy Hotel). Hours 10 to 12 noon, 2 to 7 p.m. and by appointment. Telephone North 1927.

65171 F 28

DR. J. PODPAKH, M. D.

SPECIALIST in female diseases, internal diseases, veneral and skin diseases. Hours from 12-1 a.m. 4-6 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Klukiang Road. Ezra Building, above China Press. Tel. C. 434.

65313 A 2

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient
Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., PH. C.
Palmer Graduate

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sunday.
Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road, Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan. 61889

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

SENNET FRERES
24a NANKING ROAD

WE ARE CLOSING OUT A LINE
OF
MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES
OF
ITALIAN CAMEOS
CORAL PENDANTS
RINGS
BROOCHES

SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICE

65586 F 20

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW
AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
"THE UNVEILING
OF THE
SHANGHAI
WAR MEMORIAL"

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

KIAOCHOW TSINAN LINE
TENDER FOR STEEL PLATE GIRDERS

—:o:—

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to suppliers to submit their tenders on Steel Plate Girders, as follows: —

ORDER NO. 1	5-Thru Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	2-Deck Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	3-Thru Plate Girders	of 15 M. Span
ORDER NO. 2	6-Thru Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	9-Thru Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	2-Deck Plate Girders	of 20 M. Span
	1-Deck Plate Girders	of 20 M. Span
	11-Deck Plate Girders	of 15 M. Span

All Plate Girders grouped under Order No. 1 shall be delivered fabricated not later than 4½ months after contract has been signed. All Plate Girders under Order No. 2 shall be delivered fabricated not later than the time specified in the tender.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax, marked on the outside of envelope "TENDER FOR STEEL PLATE GIRDERS" with the names of the tenderers and addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Tsingtau. All tenders must reach the Railway Office before 12 o'clock noon on the 29th March, 1924, and same shall be opened and publicly read in the Railway Office in the presence of a Delegate from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, selected tender or tenders shall be referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a DEPOSIT of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) in cash, Tsingtau Currency, or certified check covering same amount from a reputable bank acceptable to the Ministry of Communications, same deposit will be returned to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender, but that of the successful tenderer may be used as a portion of the required guarantee deposit for a contract.

In case the selected tenderer or tenderers announce his or their inability to supply the materials or fail to call at the Railway Office for the signing of a contract within a stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his or their deposit made at the time of tendering shall beforfeited, and his or their tenders cancelled.

A fee of $25.00 in cash shall be charged for Specifications and drawings which are obtainable at the Head Office of the Railway, Tsingtau.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Railway. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

By Order.

64297

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

BANKING, SHIPPING AND TRAVEL.

8 KIUKIANG ROAD TEL. CENTRAL 1977-8
SHANGHAI

OTHER OFFICES IN THE ORIENT:
KOBE, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, MANILA, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Hoilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Samarang
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Hankow	New York	Tavoy
	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every decription of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

浙江興業銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND, HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'divostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Chen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office.
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
16 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1950

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,343.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,151 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Paid Up Capital...$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds...$470,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 115 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China.
Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department
Savings Department
Foreign Exchange Dept.
Godown Department
Safe Deposit Boxes
Trust Department
Credit Department
Travel Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commerical Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,828.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads, Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold,
Credit granted on approved securities,

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

商工銀行
The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.
Tel. Nos. C.3204, 5316 and 6553.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $ 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,300,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Vessels Due

Albert Vogler, *Hamburg* ..Feb. 20
Alipore, *Kobe* .....Feb. 21
Baluchistan, *Seattle* .....Feb. 22
Benreoch, *London* .....Feb. 18
Chengtu, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 24
Chekiang, *Hongkong* ....Feb. 19
City of York, *London* ....Feb. 21
E. of Australia, *Hongkong* Feb. 25
Egremont Castle, *New York* .....Feb. 18
E. of Asia, *Vancouver* ....Feb. 23
Esang, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 18
Fengtien, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 18
Ferm, *Europe* .....Feb. 25
Genoa Maru, *Hongkong* ..Feb. 24
Glenbeg, *Yokohama* .....Feb. 22
Hakusi Maru, *Yokohama*..Feb. 23
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..Feb. 19
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ..Feb. 17
Java, *Copenhagen* .....Feb. 18
Kashing, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 25
Kiangtoo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 24
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....Feb. 24
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 24
Kunchow, *Hongkong*.....Feb. 23
Kiangan, *Hankow* .....Feb. 19
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Feb. 23
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Feb. 18
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....Feb. 21
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 20
Kabinga, *New York* .....Feb. 22
Luenyi, *Hankow* .....Feb. 25
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 21
Merlones, *Liverpool* .....Feb. 24
Mapia, *Rotterdam* .....Feb. 21
Muroran Maru, *Kobe* ....Feb. 23
Nikko Maru, *Osaka* .....Feb. 24
Nizam, *Melbourne* .....Feb. 20
Niigata Maru, *Yokohama* Feb. 23
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* Feb. 21
Omi Maru *Osaka* .....Feb. 20
Pres. Jefferson, *Hongkong* Feb. 24
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 22
Pembrokeshire, *London* ..Feb. 17
Poyang, *Hankow* .....Feb. 22
Pres. Grant, *Seattle* .....Feb. 19
Pres. Taft, *Hongkong* ....Feb. 17
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama* ..Feb. 18
Shidzuoka Maru, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 23
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 25
Sungshan Maru, *Hongkong* Feb. 25
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* ....Feb. 22
S. W. Miller, *Yokohama* ..Feb. 22
Shanghai M. *Nagasaki* ..Feb. 18
Shengking, *Ningpo* .....Feb. 17
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong* ..Feb. 20
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* ....Feb. 20
Soochow, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 21
Szechuen, *Hongkong* ....Feb. 17
Tsukuba Maru, *Yokohama* Feb. 24
Taksang, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 23
Taito Maru, *Hongkong*....Feb. 20
Takada, *Calcutta* .....Feb. 17
Takeshima Maru, *Osaka* ..Feb. 17
Tamba Maru, *Bombay* ....Feb. 19
Tatung, *Hankow* .....Feb. 19
Teiresias, *Liverpool* .....Feb. 20
Tingsang, *Swatow* .....Feb. 17
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 17
Tungting, *Hankow* .....Feb. 18
Tungshing, *Swatow* .....Feb. 19
Tsushima Maru, *Yokohama* Feb. 21
Tymeric, *New York* .....Feb. 20
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Feb. 24
West Jester, *Portland* ....Feb. 22
Woosung, *Hankow* .....Feb. 21
Yusang, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 25
Yokohama Maru, *Seattle* ..Feb. 19
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Feb. 19

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Canadian Freighter ..Jan. 13
Tenyo Maru .....Jan. 13
Stanley Dollar .....Jan. 13
President Wilson ....Jan. 13
Korea Maru .....Jan. 26
Shabones .....Feb. 3
President Lincoln ....Feb. 4
Shinyo Maru .....Feb. 8
Stuart Dollar .....Feb. 10

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia .....Jan. 13
Empress of Russia ...Feb. 10

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Kaga Maru .....Jan. 12
Manila Maru .....Jan. 14
President Madison ....Jan. 20
Eldridge .....Jan. 21
President McKinley ..Feb. 1
Alabama Maru .....Feb. 2
Iyo Maru .....Feb. 4
West Niger .....Feb. 7
West Cayote .....Feb. 13

FOR SEATTLE

Elkridge .....Jan. 15
Wawalona .....Jan. 22
Hannawa .....Jan. 23
Dewey .....Jan. 30
Montague .....Feb. 2
Storviken .....Feb. 2
Bakesfield .....Feb. 11
President Jackson ....Feb. 13
Crosskeys .....Feb. 16
Iwatesan Maru .....Feb. 16

FOR NEW YORK

Pelens .....Jan. 13
Narbo .....Jan. 14
Langton Hall .....Jan. 18
Kendal Castle .....Jan. 21
Edgefield .....Jan. 22
Hanover .....Jan. 24
Hambury Maru .....Jan. 25
Gothic Prince .....Jan. 28
President Harrison ...Feb. 1
Wray Castle .....Feb. 5
Liberator .....Feb. 13

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Hakone Maru .....Jan. 12
Laomedon .....Jan. 15
Titan .....Jan. 15
Glentara .....Jan. 16
Macedonia .....Jan. 23
Lycaon .....Jan. 24
City of Cambridge ....Jan. 25
Suwa Maru .....Jan. 26
Tottori Maru .....Jan. 28
Hyson .....Jan. 30
Mentor .....Feb. 3
Kashgar .....Feb. 5
Cyclops .....Feb. 7
Fushimi Maru .....Feb. 9
Talthybius .....Feb. 15
Syria .....Feb. 15
Phemius .....Feb. 16

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay .....Jan. 24

FOR HAMBURG

Hindenburg .....Jan. 15
Tsuruga Maru .....Jan. 16
Schlesien .....Jan. 27
Emil Kirdorf .....Feb. 1
Celebes Maru .....Feb. 4
Saarbruecken .....Feb. 5

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldkerk .....Feb. 4

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya .....Jan. 13
Annam .....Jan. 26

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon .....Jan. 18
Amboise .....Feb. 1
Cordillere .....Feb. 15

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta .....Jan. 1

FOR INDIA

Moji Maru .....Jan. 24
Kutsang .....Jan. 26
Silverbirch .....Feb. 3
Poleric .....Feb. 5
Souden .....Feb. 16

FOR LAURA OCRAN ISLAND

Emlynian .....Feb. 1

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Banks	Closing Quotations
Stock	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,100
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$726 S.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$235½
Yangtsze	H.$27
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$550
Shipping	
Indo-China Del.	H.$133⅓
Indo-China Pref.	H.$33⅓ B.
"Shell"	93/9
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 80 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21½ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$167½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6 S.
" Pref.	Tls. 4.95 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 191 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$180 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 118
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12.30 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental	Tls. 5
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 65 B.
	New 40 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 276 B.
Green Island	Tls. 37 B.
Lungkats	Tls. 33½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 80 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 7 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 104 B.
Montrie	$70
Watson	H.$25½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 6 B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6.30 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.70 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.97½
Bute	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chamor United	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1.40
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 3
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kali Glideks	Tls. 5 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 12
Karan	Tls. 6
Kedah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.05
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.15 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.70
Repah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.72½ B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.97½ B
Semambu	Tls. 1.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.62½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4¾
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8¾ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75
Sungala	Tls. 1.30 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls 3¼
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.67½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75
Tebong	Tls. 1.20 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.40 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 170
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 46 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140

S. Sellers, Sa. Saled, B. Buyers

Silk Shipments

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes announce the following list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per steamer Cordillere on February 15:

Port Said 5 bales raw silk.

Beyrouth 6 bales raw silk.

Milan 5 bales raw silk and 10 bales wild silk.

Avignon 46 bales wild silk.

Marseilles 24 bales raw silk and 133 bales waste silk.

Lyons 39 bales raw silk and 10 bales wild silk.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, February 16, 1924

Mex. Dollar market rate	71.65
Native Interest	05
Copper Cash	255.000
Shanghai Gold Bar	310.60
Bar Silver	33⅞
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	96.55
New York on London	430⅛
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
Demand	3/4⅛
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	71⅛
Demand	71⅝

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/4
London Demand	3/4⅛
London 4 m-s.	3/4⅛
India T.T.	234
France T.T.	1610
America T.T.	71½
Hongkong T.T.	71⅛
Japan T.T.	64
Batavia T.T.	199
Straits T.T.	70½

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/6
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/6⅛
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/6⅛
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1690
America 4 m-s. L/c.	75
Docs	75½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 73⅛ = Tls. 136.75
@ exch. 71.9 = Mex. $190.19
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 5⅛d. = Tls. 5.84
@ exch. 71.9 = Mex. $8.12

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.40	@ 3/3⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.27	@ 70⅝	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1505½	Fr. 16.77
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls.	@ 64⅝	Yen 1.72
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 228⅝	Rupees 2.55
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 16.15	Ital. Lire 17.99

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 72
Demand buying on America 73⅛
Demand selling on London 3/4⅛
Demand buying on London 3/5⅛

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	96.00	96.00
5th Year 6%	67.00	67.00
7th Year 6%	52.00	51.80
9th Year 6%	75.75	76.20
6% Consolidated	56.75	57.35
7% Consolidated	66.00	66.00
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	17.40	17.45

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 575,000 — Taels 100
Roubles 100 — Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 16.45 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.12 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 10.25 = 1 Yen

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations

Shanghai, February 16, 1924

OFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 73.00

Shanghai Shroffs Association
Buying Rate

Shanghai, February 16, 1924

UNOFFICIAL

Kaipings Tls. 21.50
Ziangbes Tls. 3.45

PARIS-LONDON RATE
(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, Feb. 15.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1 96.53 francs.

Wrigley's Gum
Chew it after every meal

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business on the local Stock Exchange has been dull during the past week with few transactions recorded. "Rubbers" are slightly firmer in tone, and are not easy to obtain in any quantities at present prices. There has been a marked demand for Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. shares. Cottons are neglected. The market generally is quiet but steady.

London market quotations continued firm and the latest quotations cabled to us, as stated below, show a slight improvement on those at the close of last week.

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B. I. £72. 0. 0 (Middle Price)

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B. I. 69. 0. 0 ex B. I. R. S. (Middle Price)

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 R. I. 66. 0. 0 cum (Middle Price)

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B" 3. 13. 9 (Middle Price)

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Fully paid) 1. 13. 3 (Middle Price)

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. (10-paid) 0. 14. 7½ (Buyers)

Shanghai Electric Cons Co., "B" 2. 13. 6 (Middle Price)

Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B" 4. 14. 7½ (Middle Price)

British-American Tobacco Co., "B" 5. 5. 0 (Middle Price)

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain (Ord) 3. 13. 0 (Middle Price)

Singapore Electric Tramways, Ltd. 0. 2. 8⅝ (Middle Price)

New Year Passes Quietly In Shensi

(China Press Correspondence)

Sianfu, Feb. 6.—The China New Year time passed comparatively quietly here in Shensi. There were two bank failures, but the government bank bought up these two and stopped any further failures. The bank weakness was due to a riot of speculation just before the New Year season. There were robberies every day on the street, but the strong hand of the government stepped in with executions for the most minor offences and the robberies were stemmed. But for a time there were four or five executions a day, —carried on on a crowded thoroughfare they were a sanguinary object-lesson.

The paper money that was issued by the government bank is still worth face value, and there is increasing confidence in this paper. Depreciated cash-notes made people suspicious of any paper money at first, but there is general confidence now.

The new Northwestern University will open classes in its preparatory department this month. The fact that large numbers of graduates from middle schools in this province were unable to pass the entrance examinations into the University has upset the government educational circles and Mr. H. Lee, of the Wei Pei Irrigation work, has been asked to take over the work of the commissioner of education.

Steamers Arrived

February 16

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Chungking from Tientsin
Sinkiang from Tsingtao
Chohei Maru from Dairen
Hobart from .....
Chusan from Swatow
Kiangwah from Hankow
Sufwo from Hankow
Whangpu from Hankow
Talee Maru from Hankow
Fengpu from Dairen
Takaosan Maru from Japan

MUTINY THREAT STOPS BURIAL OF CHINESE SAILOR

Body Of Member Of Crew Of Esther Dollar To Be Sent Here

Thirty Chinese constituting the crew of the Esther Dollar, British steamship lying at Municipal Pier 16, Staten Island, mutinied yesterday against an order issued by Captain Henry Burch that Chin Van Ning, a Chinese seaman who died at sea December 12, be buried ashore, says the New York Tribune of December 25.

The death of the Chinese seaman followed an injury received during a storm and four members of the crew, his kinsmen, cabled news of the death to relatives in China. They announced, also, that Chin's body would be taken back home for burial. When it became known that Captain Burch had issued orders for removal of the body and interment in Brooklyn, members of the guild to which Chin belonged communicated with officials of the same guild in Chinatown. These officials visited the Chinese consul yesterday and demanded that the body of Chin be returned to his relatives in China, since provision for such return is contained in a Chinese sailor's contract.

Representations were made to Captain Burch as a result of which his order for Chin's burial in alien soil was canceled. The body will be taken to the Van Ning home at Ningpo, out side of Shanghai.

There was no particular trouble following the death of Chin Van Ning until members of the Chinese crew attended a service yesterday in Brooklyn. Then they learned that it was planned to leave Chin's bones in a Brooklyn cemetery. Then custom of the Orient intervened.

Captain Burch was notified that in case he persisted in burying Chin in American ground it would be up to him to ship an American crew for his voyage back to China. It was pointed out, also, that shipment of an American crew would cost approximately eight times the contracted expense of sending Chin back to his ancestors.

Captain Burch explained that he thought the dead Chinese could be interred here and returned later to Chinese soil if his relatives desired to incur the expense of transportation.

Weather Report

Feb. 15.—The anticyclone is Central on Lake Baikal and extends on North China. A depression moves E. wards, crosses the Sea of Japan and reaches the very deep one of North Nippon and Yezo. Strong N to NWly winds over the Yellow and Eastern Seas. Regular monsoon in the South. Fine cold weather in China. Overcast in South China, and in the Philippine Islands. Fog at Hongkong.

Feb. 16.—Pressure above the normal average. Sharp cold, fine, sunny weather with NWly winds.

TEXACO MOTOR OIL
Easy Pour Can

2 Quart Size
On sale at
St. GEORGE'S GARAGE
Corner Ave. Haig & Bubbling Well Road.
Phones N. E. W.

SHANGHAI OPTICAL CO.,
OPTICIANS
393 Nanking Rd., Opposite Sincere Co.
上海中華眼鏡公司

A Strictly First-Class Hotel
SAVOY HOTEL
MODERATE RATES
A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

PARIS DEFENDS PROPOSALS FOR TAX INCREASE

Ruhr Revenue During Year Of 1923 Is Estimated At F.506,000,000

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of Finance, defending the proposal for a 20 percent increase in all taxes, stated that the 1923 ordinary Budget was balanced with a bonus of 540,000,000 francs, and the Budget would also be balanced in 1924. "We have to face only the sums due by Germany and unpaid." The Ruhr in 1923 brought in a net profit of 506,000,000.

The Government had reduced National Defence Bonds by 2,000,000,000 francs since 1921. It would repress evasion of capital, carry out the maximum economies and make the war profiteers pay. The 20 percent increase was only a transient surcharge and would principally develop the yield of the general income tax.

The Minister pointed out that German propaganda was striving to frighten foreign holders of francs.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies today MM Avril and Herriot demanded the elimination of Article 3 of the financial proposals, instituting the 20 percent surcharge on State taxes, M. About opposed this proposal, saying that the mere fact that the fall of M. Poincare would be considered in Berlin and Moscow as a triumph, was sufficient to show Frenchmen their duty. The motion for elimination was rejected by 301 votes to 212.

M. Forgeot proposed to replaced the 20 percent increase by a State lottery with a view to lowering the currency circulation. If on August 1 the Lottery had not produced 5,000,000,000, francs the increase would be applied. This proposal was opposed by the Government and rejected by 328 votes to 217.

Copper Companies In U. S. Merged

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Feb. 15.—The shareholders of both companies have approved the absorption of the Chino Copper Company by the Ray Consolidated Copper Company through the exchange of 1-23 shares of the Ray Company for one share of the Chino Company.

Christians And War

(JAPAN CHRONICLE)

At Shanghai Community Church a debate on the question whether Christians should fight or refuse to fight in war time took place last Sunday. The debaters were laymen apparently. It seems that doubts on the subject persist notwithstanding the assurances of more than ninety-nine percent of the Christian clergy during the world war. Of the very few clergymen who took the view that war was anti-Christian some—a large proportion—were unable to continue holding their pulpits. As to the mere laymen who dared to differ with the bellicose clergy some of them, while in prison, were assured that by comparison with them the other lawbreakers who shared their lot were men of virtue. In spite of such authoritative assurances some unordained people in Shanghai are still daring to question whether the carpenter of Nazareth would have put on khaki and directed the machine guns and blockaded the ports of starving peoples. But, of course, we have to take a commonsense view. Fishermen and carpenters were all right a couple of thousand years ago, but they would not do as leaders of a movement now. We must not carry Christianity too far.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Dr. Y. S. Grant, Miss Sogdace, Mr. N. Hekking.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Mr. Porter.

Per C.N. s.s. Chungking from Tientsin: Mr. P. Gudin, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Messrs. R. E. Sasson, J. H. Loudor, Henry I. PSy.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru from Japan: Mrs. C. E. Patton, Messrs. Hergurt, Forgue, Bellet, J. H. Vogel, C. Goetz, Mrs. E. Carr, Mr. H. Misrahi.

The China Press Want Ads
OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

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Of all Chemists and Stores.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, the well-known poet and author, writes: "Several times I have found myself wondering why I was feeling so fit, and then remembered that I was taking Sanatogen!"

Dr. E. Gallone, Royal Court Physician, Rome, writes: "I have prescribed Sanatogen for people who were run-down, and they were very grateful for the surprising improvement which followed; their appetite was restored, and their general strength greatly increased. I also tried Sanatogen in the case of four weakly children, all of whom showed a quite unexpected gain in weight after only a fortnight's use of the preparation."

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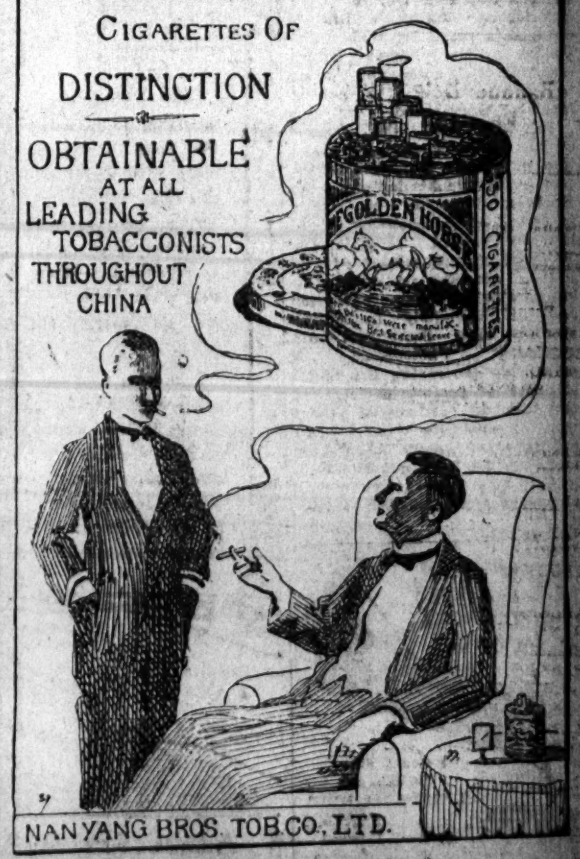

NANYANG BROS. TOB. CO., LTD.

Round The Shanghai Cinema Houses

AT THE VICTORIA

Ivan Mozukin, one of the world's greatest dramatic actors is presented in the striking play, "The Man of Her Dreams", being shown at the Victoria.

In this excellent production, he, the one who has a great well-earned reputation of having no superior, acts as perfect as is humanly possible.

Mozukin was taken at an early age and placed under a regular and systematic course of training conducted by a recognized master of dramatic art. Supported and kept until he was pronounced competent to undertake regular parts on the stage. He was not confined to one kind of part, the idea was to make him well versed in every type of role possible. In consequence versatility and adequate preparation combined, made him competent to undertake any histrionic task.

Far removed from the usual type of actors is Mozukin. He appears with equal grace and power in heavy roles as well as these romantic hero parts. In "The Man of Her Dreams" Mozukin has the splendid opportunity to display his talent.

APOLLO THEATRE OFFERING

"Drama so realistic that you can almost hear the pulsebeat of the action—that one phrase more aptly than any other describes "Daytime Wives," the long expected F. B. O. offering which will be revealed tomorrow at the Apollo Theater to maximum crowds.

"With huge building operations as its background, this story of a rising young contractor, his indispensable office assistant, the "daytime wife," and a frivolous wife that squanders and "cheats" in her attentions to other men, gains momentum in its dramatic unfoldment until a climax that is bound to stir even the most phlegmatic fan of the films is reached.

"Grace Darmond, the embodiment of luxury and ease in the role of Francine, the irresponsible wife, never looked more alluring on the screen. Wyndham Standing does some of the best acting of his career as the contractor and the work of Derelys Perdue, latest of promising screen debutantes, as the "daytime wife", indicates a sure and safe journey to stardom for herself. Edward Hearn and Katharine Lewis are others of note in a well balanced cast.

"Perhaps the biggest thrill of recent films is injected into "Daytime Wives" by the collapse of a skyscraper in process of construction. That this effect is not faked is easily apparent. The premature release of a huge girder being hoisted to the upper reaches of the building results in the dislocation of beams being rivetted into the huge framework. A crash follows in which the contractor's shack is buried and half the building reduced to wreckage. Audiences at the premiere of "Daytime Wives" fairly rose out of their seats and gasped when this spectacular scene was shown.

A STUPENDOUS SUPER-PRODUCTION AT THE OLYMPIC

In the "Bachelor Girl" we have a film which depicts a modern young girl who after being deceived and shocked in her tenderest feelings impulsively breaks away from conventionalities and, having enough moral courage to defy Society and its common ethics, mistakenly pursues a wrong course of life; but being naturally disposed to a very high morality, her experiences during a life of dissipation cause her to be disgusted. Her higher nature asserting itself again, she returns to a life worthy of the noblest ideals of womanhood.

In this work the famous author has elaborated his grand idea of equality of the sexes, and he desires his herione, the Bachelor Girl, to be taken as typical of the necessary stages in the great struggle for Woman's emancipation.

In a gorgeous setting, with bewilderingly lavish costumes and an incredibly fascinating star a most Sumptuous and Pulsating Photograma is presented, portraying the moral standard of postwar Society and the life and pastimes of those who constitute the small privileged set known under the name of "Le Paris qui s'amuse". A magnificent photo-play of superb dimensions, elaborately staged. Lavishly invested. Perfectly acted and directed.

In conclusion we can only report what the venerable Anatole France says: "The Bachelor Girl is the exact reflexion of the present state of post-war society.

"She is absolutely virtuous and those who hypocritically cry down this masterpiece, would do better if they treated themes just as moral." "The Bachelor Girl" will be screened today at the Olympic.

THE FAMOUS SCREEN STAR PEARL WHITE IN "THE THIEF"

Women the world over, and since the world was an infant, have been influenced by clothes. The longing for gowns better than those of one's neighbor has led to as much trouble in the world, perhaps, as any other ambition. It is a picture play that has the influence of clothes as its motive power.

It is a theme that has always entertained and will always entertain. Miss White carries her part in it with a finish that comes only from long experience before the camera. She puts into it the same thrill that made so many friends for her during her serial days. And in addition, she gives evidence of dramatic ability that was kept down in serials.

William Fox has surrounded his noted star with an exceptionally good cast and has given to her expensive settings. Some of the scenes are really gorgeous in their artistic workmanship. So that not only is Miss White's acting worth seeing, but the play itself is interesting, dramatically strong and extremely pleasing to the eye. It will be shown at the Olympic on Wednesday.

"BUCKING THE LINE" AT THE OLYMPIC

Maurice Flynn, recently elevated to stardom by William Fox, plays an adventurous role in "Bucking the Line," his first starring picture. It is based on the popular novel "The Real Man," by Francis Lynde.

The Fox star has been an adventurer through all the years of his young life, and has been famous in this respect from the time he startled the football world by his effective and spectacular playing as fullback on Yale University team to his training of fighting airmen during the war, at Miami and Pensacola.

Handsome, athletic, standing well above six feet, and utterly fearless in whatever he was called upon to do, his rise in his chosen career was rapid. His elevation to stardom had been expected by his admirers for some time.

From an easy-going and contented small town bank cashier, he was transformed swiftly into a man of action, fighter and doer, by a series of extraordinary circumstances. The are many striking scenes in "Bucking the Line." It will begin a run in Olympic Theater tomorrow.

CONWAY TEARLE IN "THE FIGHTER" AT VICTORIA

The whole world knows that fighters do not all wear boxing gloves. There are those, however, who may consider "The Fighter" as the title of a photoplay that finds its plot impulses centering around the prize ring without thought of the fighters who battle for success in life without ever donning a glove—boxing or dress.

Conway Tearle, in his newest Selznick Picture, story of which is by Albert Payson Terhune, delineates the part of a fighter of the sort who battles all the world without centering attacks upon too many individuals at one time. Man by man, incident by incident and conspiracy after conspiracy, the prowess of the fighter who wins his way to success makes of this photoplot an entertainment of continuous interest.

Tense love interest develops as the story progresses. In the role of a fighting man of business Conway Tearle impersonates a man who is in love with his ward without realising it. He of course learns of his love in due time but the manner of his awakening makes "The Fighter" one of the most engrossing and absorbing photodramas in which Mr. Tearle has appeared.

As he battles his way to success and happiness with the girl he loves the fighter meets many rebuffs and is forced to surmount countless obstacles. Life and love do not run any too smooth for the fighter—he makes his way by sheer force and gains his objects because he simply will not be denied. "The Fighter" has much fine dramatic action, an absorbing love theme and a thrilling wreck incident that is bound to win favor from theatergoers who appreciate the spectacular it will be screened tomorrow at the Victoria Theater.

"LET'S BE FASHIONABLE" AT THE ISIS

Douglas Maclean and Doris May will be the attraction at the Isis Theater next Monday and Wednesday in their latest screen comedy,

(Continued on Page 28)

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Sun. to Tues., Feb. 16th to 19th, at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PRESENTING

"ANIMALS ACTING AS MEN"

A FIVE-REEL COMEDY-DRAMA

MADAME MONKEUS

This Talented Star says that a beautiful woman (like herself) does not need diamonds or pearls.

A SUPER-FEATURE ACTED BY ANIMALS ONLY. IT'S THE PLEASING SURPRISE OF THE CENTURY.

MATINEES

On Sun. to Tues., Feb. 16th to 19th at 3.15 p.m.

"ANIMALS——as MEN"

The China Press want ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, February 21st, For Four Nights

Jesse L. Lasky presents

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS'

GREATEST NOVEL

"The Fighting Chance"

with

ANNA Q. NILSSON
Dorothy Davenport
Conrad Nagel

"They flashed downward through the water, then turned to one another with uncontrollable lips. Her mouth, her hair, her eyes opening from their dream under white lids—these were what he had of her till every vein pulsed fire."

Such is the celebrated under-water love scene in this brilliant drama of New York's spendthrift rich. A romance of struggle and luxury of social intrigue and beautiful women.

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.00 Dress Circle 60 cts., Stalls 40 cts.

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GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

NEW CARLTON

TUESDAY, February 19, 9 p.m.

Program including Concerto: M. Paci
A. Foa
"The Lady of Shalott": Ladies Sextette
Soloist: Mrs. Vanderburgh.
Harp with Violin: Mrs. Lavers, Miss Macklin, Mrs. Smith, Soprano, Mr. Perry, Baritone.

Auspices: COMMUNITY CHURCH (Building Fund)

Tickets:—$2.00, $1.00 on sale at S. MOUTRIE & COMPANY Chinese American Book Store

Space Donated by Messrs. Mustard & Co.

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight at 7 and 9.15, To-Day at 3 p.m.

NAZIMOA

in

"SALOME"

The most artistic photoplay ever produced.

Mon., Tues. and Wed. at 7 and 9.15

THOMAS H. INCE *Presents*

DOUGLAS MacLEAN AND DORIS MAY

IN "LET'S BE FASHIONABLE"

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

It was dawn! The merry party had ended hours before. But hubby, a wreck in torn clothes covered with overalls, had just sneaked back from seeing a pretty woman home!

Slowly, surely, his well-planned explanation wa wearing down Wife's wrath—when something happened!

If it's laughter You're after—"Let's Be Fashionable!"

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641

LAST 3 TIMES TODAY

Matinees Today 3.00 and 5.30, Tonight 9.15

SPECIAL FOR TODAY BY POPULAR DEMAND

WE WILL SCREEN FOR THE LAST TIME

THE

PRISONER of ZENDA

THREE SHOWS TODAY 3.00, 5.30, 9.15

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MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN

and his big military organization

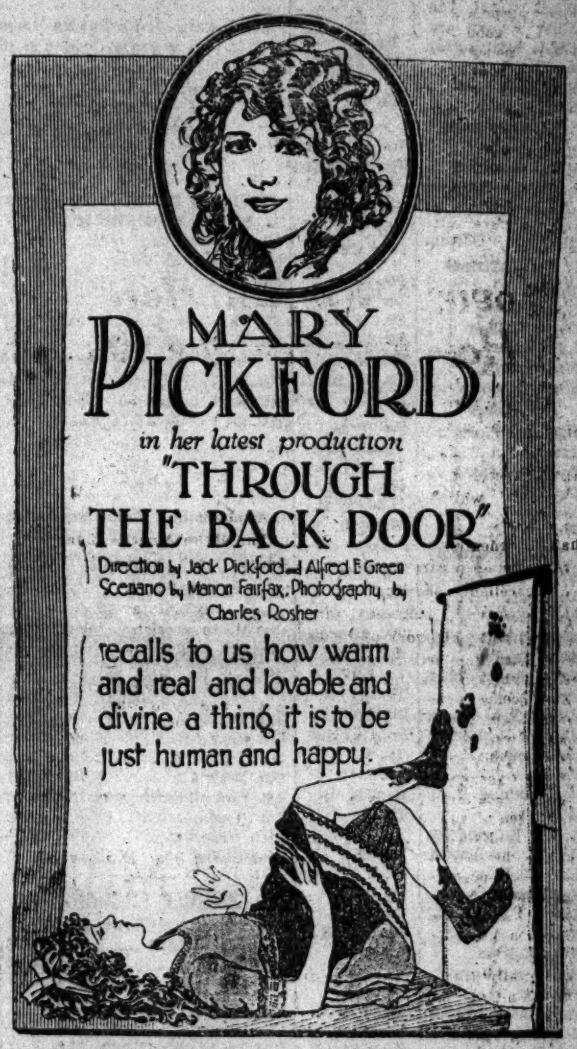
MATINEES: Lower Floor, Adults 60 cts., Children 30 cts. Balcony, Adults, $1.00, Children 60 cts.

EVENING: Lower Floor, 60 cts., $1.00, Balcony $1.50, $2.00

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT 9.15

Special Children's Matinee, Tues. and Wed. 5.30



MARY PICKFORD

in her latest production

"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"

Direction by Jack Pickford and Alfred E Green Scenario by Manon Fairfax. Photography by Charles Rosher

recalls to us how warm and real and lovable and divine a thing it is to be just human and happy.

STARTING THURSDAY NIGHT FEB. 21

THE BIG SCREAMING COMEDY SUCCESS

on the screen at last

9 YEARS ON BROADWAY
9 YEARS ON TOUR
9 YEARS IN SAT. EVE. POST.
5 YEARS IN LONDON
3 YEARS IN BERLIN
3 YEARS IN PETROGRAD

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

"Potash and Perlmutter"

with

BARNEY BERNARD ALEX CARR VERA GORDON

IT'S BEEN LAUGHED AT IN 20 DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

THE SCREAM OF THE SCREEN

COMING SOON

FAMOUS COMPANY OF ENGLISH STARS

THE GLOBE TROTTERS

Presenting all the Very Latest London Successes

Round The Shanghai Cinema Houses

(Continued from Page 22)

"Let's Be Fashionable." This picture is declared to be fully as hilarious as the three previous releases of these youthful co-stars, who have proven extremely popular everywhere.

"Let's Be Fashionable" is the story of a young married pair with limited means and their efforts to keep up with the social swim at a swell summer resort. To be in style, both secure themselves "affinities" and get into all sorts of humorous complications. Whn they have at last extricated themselves from the mess, they decide that it is better to be happy than to be fashionable.

Wade Boteler, Norris Johnson, and George Webb are included in the supporing cast. The Story is the work of Midred Comsidine and was adapted for the screen by Luther Reed, Lloyd Ingraham directed.

ISIS TO SHOW "THE FIGHTING CHANCE"

The man who composed the popular song about the different varieties of kisses omitted one of the most novel kinds of all. But the photoplay producers who adapted Robert W. Chambers "The Fighting Chance," didn't. Those who read this story in book form will remember that one of the biggest and most attractive scenes is where Stephen, the hero, and Sylvia Landis dive together into a swimming pool and their lips meet in a fond good-bye underneath the water. The scene was only described in the book. It is shown in all its glory in the picture, which is coming to the Isis Theater next Thursday and the week end.

"I hope we haven't started an epidemic of submarine kissing among the young folks," laughed Anna Q. Nilsson, who plays Sylvia in the picture, after the scene was filmed. "If the girls and boys at the beaches are influenced to try this under-water lovemaking, the chaperones will simply have to don bathing suits and learn how the keep their eyes open below the surface."

Miss Nilsson and Conrad Nagel head the notable cast in "The Fighting Chance." The picture was directed by Charles Maigne and is a Paramount Artcraft.

"DELIVERANCE" AT THE OLYMPIC

Hellen Keller, the wonder of the past century, poetess and author of numerous masterpieces, who lately travelled a great deal throughout the U. S. delivering lecture, has been deaf, dumb and blind, since the age of 19 months, as result of illness.

Her striking intelligence and insatiable thirst of knowledge combined with the vitalising love of her educatrice Miss Anne Sullivan, were the main reasons of this greatest individual achievement. She has made History. She has given the world a new sense of the Power of the Mind.

In the magnificent, epoch-making drama "Deliverance," based on her autobiography, Helen Keller carries her message to the World.

It is a story of a hard human struggle against Fate and Misfortune, the struggle in which Power of Mind, Perseverance and Love led her from one conquent to another.

No dramatic play, written spoken or screened has ever approached the mighty human interest of "Deliverance."

By means of a gripping photo-drama, superbly acted, beautifully staged and with a powerful story, A Big subject is presented in an extremely interesting manner it comes to the Olympic next Saturday.

The Pictures At The B. W. A.

The absence of a catalogue was, as we remarked in our first notice of this interesting exhibition, a pity, add to the lack of one must be attributed omissions of certain exceedingly interesting exhibits which otherwise would not have been made.

Promise is, perhaps, always more attractive than fulfilment and we should like to call especial attention to a trio of very young artists, whose work (that of two of them, anyhow,) is seen here for the first time. A painting which gave an excellent impression to those who happened on it was "Mrs. Hidding's Dog" by an unusually promising and gifted young artist, Pamela Leveson, the Admiral's youngest daughter, who bids fair to follow in the footsteps of the Admiral's sister, Mrs. Ronald Macleod. This "red dog" with its blue background is truly a capable piece of work, vigorous, broad, direct in touch, well drawn and very much alive. To so few is it given to make a "picture" out of a "portrait", but here is one of an old four-footed pal which is calculated to remain a lasting pleasure to its possessor.

Miss Florence Craddock's group of pictures, too, show considerable achievement and marked promise. Miss Craddock, who does not confine herself to any one medium exclusively, is enterprising in her work and more than one of her studies shows that too rare quality, imagination. A thousand pities it is that in this growing place there is so little opportunity for the development of young talent on serious lines in art. Surely it is high time that an art school on sound lines should be established in continuation of the admittedly feeble instruction given in this department in most schools!

Two highly accomplished little pictures by Franz Wolf, a veritably budding genius, completes our youthful trio and should not be overlooked—the admirable composition and handling of the difficult subject of horses and drays unloading on a wharf renders them distinguished among a mass of really clever canvases.

Women's Club Will Hear Lecture On Thibetan Customs

"Home Life and Customs of Thibetans" with a rare collection of Thibetan water jars, wine jars, tea pots and swords, jewelry and household implements will be the subject of the general meeting of the American Women's Club Tuesday, February 19, 5.00 p.m. at 66 Szechuen Road. Mr. R. R. Service of Szechuen will speak and exhibit his collection. Mr. J. M. Yard will show stereopticon views of life in Thibet. Members of the club may bring friends, men as well as women.

Separatist Force Rescued By French

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 15.—The prompt action of French gendarmes at Frankenthal in dispersing crowds who were besieging Separatists in the sub-prefecture, prevented a repetition of the events at Pirmasens and Kaiserlautern.

"Movie" Director Here Has Remarkable Record

One of the reasons for the success of moving picture production in Shanghai is Edwin Zunn, director of the Ramos productions, whose first picture "Evidence" was released in Shanghai theaters this week. He is responsible in part not only for the excellent showing which Shanghai-made pictures are making, but his work promises much for the artistic development of the Chinese screen.

Zunn coms to Shanghai directly from Hollywood where as scenario writer and interpreter of Oriental roles he spent upwards of two years and acquired an intimate acquaintance with all the phases of the moving picture industry. Ever since he entered pictures, he says, it has been his ambition to produce great pictures on Oriental themes with Oriental dramatic materials—an opportunity which he feels Shanghai now affords.

Originally from this city, the son of one of China's proud old families, he was trained at Eton and later at Harvard University. It was at Cambridge that the urge to enter dramatics seized him and it was not long before he was playing the Oriental part in the famous New York company which first produced "The Bat." He subsequently played in "Suspicion" and other productions and came to the movies with a real acting career behind him, an experience which few American screen actors can boast.

In "Evidence," Zunn clearly displays the effect of his long and thorough dramatic experience. The picture is directed with professional skill and with a fine artistic sensitiveness. It gives promise of other unique, original and highly artistic productions from the local studio with which he is associated.

Although he intends to return ultimately to America, Zunn considers the expanding motion picture industry in Shanghai an opportunity and a challenge impossible to resist. "Something new and something great in the dramatic art of the nation is coming out of this development," he says," and I do want to play a part in the process."

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Tonight! Tonight!
"THE BACHELOR GIRL"

A 1924 Super Artistic Production
LIGHTS AND SMILES OF PARIS
A HIT ON THE STAGE, A SENSATION ON THE SCREEN BETTER THAN THE BOOK!
Admission: $1.50 $1.00
Booking at Moutrie's
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
Wm. Farnum in "Joyous Troublemakers"
By SPECIAL REQUEST
Matinee on Sunday, February 17th, at 5.30 p.m.
"THE BACHELOR GIRL"

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APOLLO THEATRE
Today at 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.
THE LAST TWO SHOWS

"The Unveiling of the Shanghai War Memorial"

VICTORIA THEATRE
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
Tonight Tonight
Presenting
IVAN MOZUKIN
AND
NATHALIA LESIENKO
IN

"The MAN of HER DREAMS"
With such superb cast and a beautiful romance in the plot, with just reason was declared by those who have seen it to be an intensely interesting production
Admission $1.50, $1.00 Coupons Accepted
MATINEE Today, at 3.15 and 5.30
"THE MAN OF HER DREAMS"

TONIGHT
"The Unveiling of the Shanghai War Memorial"
Booking at Robinson Piano Co.
APOLLO THEATRE
Booking at Robinson Piano Co.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, February 18 & 19
THE POPULAR DIMINUTIVE STAR
GLADYS WALTON
In a Comedy-drama woven around the experiences of two young persons, who pretended to be engaged to please their parents and fell in love with each other in spite of their pretense.
"THE NEAR LADY"
If You Think That Any Kind of Money Will Buy the Top Round of the Social Ladder See "The Near Lady" and Find Out How Society Greeted the Ace of Sausage Makers.

WEDNESDAY TILL SUNDAY
TWO SHOWS DAILY AT 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"DAYTIME WIVES"
The Most Startling and Amazing Revelation of Modern Domestic Life

SEE: DERELYS PERDUE, GRACE DARMOND WYNDNAM STANDING AND AN ALL STAR CAST IN

A savage rebuke! Is it true? Are they a menace—these adorable Daytime Wives? Do they prey on business men and leave a trail of misery in their wake? Or are they fighting, struggling, toiling, battling for humanity? SEE this vibrant, soul-searching document of human moetions!

Daytime Wives
A Photodrama of Stupendous Human Emotions
TODAY AT 3 P.M.
"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, Feb. 17, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, February 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and passinger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, February 18 at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Te. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Thursday, February 21, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,935 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, February 23, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: C 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Handbye, will leave on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan Ports

KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—The Hugo Stinnes-Linien steamer ALBERT VOGLER will be despatched for above ports on or about the 20th February. For further particulars as to passage apply to the HUGO STINNES-LINIEN, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58, Kiangse Road. Phone C. 6556.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, Captain M. Otani, will be despatched on Wednesday, Feb. 20. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORTS SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer SCHEER, Captain Brahms, 13,000 tons, will be despatched for above ports on/or about the 5th of March. For further particulars as to freight apply to the HUGO STINNES-LINIEN, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Phone C. 6556.

Launch Services

Tuesday, February 19, 1924

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the P. and O. s.s. Morea, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 11:30 a.m. Another tender with passengers only for Woosung will leave at 5 p.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Feb. 17 —	New York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 18 —	New York	Mayebashi M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 18	11.00 *San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 20	300 San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 22 —	Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 22 —	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 24 —	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 25 —	Portland, Ore.	W. Jester	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 25 —	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.R.
Feb. 25 —	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 29 —	New York via Suez	P. Have	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 1 —	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Mar. 3 —	Portland, Ore.	W. Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar 8 —	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 8 —	Portland, Ore.	W. Hixton	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 10 —	New York vit Suez	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 10 —	Portland, Ore.	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 11 —	Vancouver, etc.	C. Seigneur	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 13 —	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 15 —	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.R.
Mar. 16 —	Portland	W. Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 17 —	New York via Suez	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 —	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 19 —	New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 20 —	Seattle	†P. Madison	Ad. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 23 —	New York via Suez	†P. Adams,	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 29 —	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 29 —	San Francisco	†P Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 1 —	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 2 —	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 5 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. (illegible)
Apr. 11 —	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Apr. 11 —	New York via Suez	†P. Garfield	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 12 —	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 13 —	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 23 —	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Apr. 25 —	New York via Suez	†P. Polk	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 25 —	Vancouver, etc.	C. Winner	Br. B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 19 —	Nagasaki	Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 20 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Ma	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 20 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Albert Volger	Ger. H S. Line
Feb. 22 —	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23	9.00 *Kobe, Yokohama	Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 23 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23 —	Nagasaki	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 27 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 1 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 17 —	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Canterbury	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 19 —	Calcutta	Takada	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 19	5.00 London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 20 —	Rotterdam, etc.	†Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 24 —	Marseilles, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 24 —	Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 24 —	Bombay	Muroran Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 25 —	Liverpool	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 25	Hamburg etc.	C. of Pekin	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb. 26 —	Antwerp, etc	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 29. —	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Feb. 29 —	Singapore	West Ivan	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 1 —	Hamburg, etc.	Hakozaki Maru	Jap N. Y. K.
Mar. 2 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Mar. 4 —	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 5 —	Hamburg, etc.	†Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 5 —	Hamburg, etc.	Scheer	Ger. H S. Line
Mar. 6 —	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 8 —	London, etc.	Hakusan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 12 —	London	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 15 —	Liverpool, etc.	†Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 —	London	†Naiders	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 19 —	Hamburg, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 —	Hamburg, etc.	Aachen	Ger. Mel. Co.
Mar. 20 —	Marseilles	†Perthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 22 —	London	Kitano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 23 —	Hamburg, etc.	Aachen	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Mar. 24 —	Hamburg, etc.	Albert Voegler	Ger. H. S. Line
Mar. 29 —	Hamburg, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Apr. 1 —	Hamburg, etc.	Derflinger	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 1 —	London	†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 3 —	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 5 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Mapia	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Apr. 11 —	Hamburg, etc.	Nienburg	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 15 —	Hamburg, etc.	Carl Legien	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 15 —	London	†China	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 16 —	London	†Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 17 —	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 29 —	London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 29 —	Hamburg, etc.	Coblenz	Ger. Mel. & Co.
May 1 —	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie.
May 13 —	London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 20 —	London	†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co
May 20 —	Hamburg, etc.	A. von Baeyer	Ger. H S. Line
May 27 —	London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.
June 10 —	London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Feb. 27	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 19 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 2 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30 —	Melbourn, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 17	9.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	9.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 18	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningpaso	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 18	4.45 Ningpo	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	11.00 *H'kong, C'ton	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangtee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 19	5.00 Ningpo	Yungshie	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Feb. 20	11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 20 —	Hongkong, Manila	Yokohama Mar	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 21 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 21	noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22	noon H'kong, C'toon	Changchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22 —	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 23	1.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 23 —	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Feb. 24	1.00 A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 29 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Hayes ,	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 10 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 12 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 17 —	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Feb. 19	11.00 *Tsingtao	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	11.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	10.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21 —	Tientsin, Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 23	10.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 23	1.00 Tsingtao	Luchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 18	10.00 *Pukow	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sniwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 18	M.N. Haukow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	11.00 *Hankow	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	11.00 *Wuhu	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghain	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING MAIL
D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
BNB	Jan. 29	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
ODW	Jan. 21	Cockchafer	Br. Gunboat
USB	Dec. 29	D. de Lagrea	Fr. Gunboat
FNB	Feb. 12	Diomede	Br. Cruiser
1 C	Feb. 15	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gunboat
SEW		Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
ODW	Mar. 22	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
USNB	Feb. 1	Penguin	Am. Gunboat
USNB	Feb. 14	Pigeon	Am. Gunboat
1 C	Nov. 20	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
JNB	Feb. 7	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
MCW	Feb. 7	Woodcock	Br. Gunboat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEB. 17, 1924

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at 2 o'clock.

Approximate rise, at spring 4½ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3½ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 28m.	6ft. 4in.	10h. 51m.	5ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
9	3	9	31

Time of Moonrise, Moonset.		Sunrise, Sunset.		Daylight	Dark
Mon		Sun			
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
2.40 p.m.	3.52 a.m.	6h. 43m.	5h. 46m.	5h. 58m.	6h. 31m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. February 30.29 in. 769.5 mm.

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 25	Mar. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 8	Mar. 22
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 20	Apr. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Apr. 1	Apr. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 13	Apr. 29

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Mar. 16
"PRESIDENA JACKSON"	Mar. 28
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	April 9

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CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT

SAILINGS
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
Empress of Australia	Feb. 25	Mar. 12
Empress of Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia	Apl. 5	Apl. 21
Empress of Australia	Apl. 21	May 7
Empress of Asia	May 10	May 26

TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Empress of Asia — Feb. 23

TO MANILA VIA HONGKONG
Empress of Russia — Mar. 21

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OUTWARD BOUND

S.S. "AACHEN"	February 16
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	March 3
S.S. "NIENBURG"	March 5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 1
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 3
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	May 26

HOMEWARD BOUND

S.S. "AACHEN"	March 23
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	April 1
S.S. "NIENBURG"	April 11
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 14
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	June 25

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(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Taft	Feb. 18
S.S. President Cleveland	Mar. 1
S.S. President Wilson	Mar. 29
S.S. President Lincoln	Apr. 12
S.S. President Cleveland	May 10

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland	Feb. 16
S.S. President Wilson	Mar. 12
S.S. President Lincoln	Mar. 25
S.S. President Cleveland	Apr. 22
S.S. President Pierce	May 6

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Siberia Maru via Dairen	Feb. 20
Taiyo Maru from Kobe	March 14
Tenyo Maru from Nagasaki	March 25
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	April 11
Shinyo Maru via Nagasaki	April 23

FOR HONGKONG

Korea Maru — Mar. 20

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
*Shanghai Maru .....Feb. 19
Takeshima Maru ....Feb. 20
*Nagasaki Maru .....Feb. 22
Omi Maru .....Feb. 23
Nikko Maru .....Feb. 27
Yamashiro Maru ....Mar. 1

FOR BOMBAY
*Muroran Maaru .....Feb. 24

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B.C.
Shidzuoka Maru .....Feb. 24
Yokohama Maru ....Mar. 13

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.

FOR EUROPE
Mito Maru .....Feb. 24
Hakozaki Maru .....Mar. 1
Hakusan Maru .....Mar. 8
Kitano Maru .....Mar. 22

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Tango Maru Mar. 12 from Kobe
Mar. 14 from Nagasaki
Mar. 19 from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND CANAL
*Mayebashi Maru ....Feb. 18

FOR MANILA & HONGKONG
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 20
Kaga Maru .....Mar. 19

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGERS			29th Feb.,
CHILI		23rd Feb., 1924	6th Mar.,
PORTHOS	24th Jan.	8th Mar., 1924	20th Mar.,
AMAZONE	7th Feb.	22nd Mar., 1924	3rd April
ANGKOR	21st Feb.	5th Apr., 1924	17th Apr.
PAUL LECAT	6th Mar.	10th Apr., 1924	1st May

1924

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP"	Mar. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST HIXTON"	Mar. 6
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER"	Mar. 16

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET"	Feb. 18
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER"	Feb. 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP"	Feb. 29
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST HIXTON"	Mar. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA"	Mar. 8
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER"	Mar. 14

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET"	Feb. 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA"	Mar. 10

For Portland, Ore U.S.A. Direct:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER"	Feb. 25

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

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S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... Feb. 26
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... Apr. 4

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Mar. 18

FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS and VICTORIA
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 22
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..April 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, TSINGTAO & DAIREN
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ....(Direct to Tientsin) Feb. 21
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ..Mar. 2

FOR FORMOSA, For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Mar. 1
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Mar. 9

FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(For Nagasaki) ....Feb. 23
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ....(For Kobe) .....Feb. 28

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Karmala	March 4	Kalyan	Apr. 29	Kashgar	June 10
Naldera	Mar. 18	"Plassy"	May 13	Morea	June 24
Khyber	Apr. 1	"Kashmir"	May 20	Karmala	July 8

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P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Morea ....Feb. 18 Naldera ....Mar. 18
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Tanda ....Feb. 22 Takada ....Mar. 7
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan Hongkong & Straits.	Takada ....Feb. 19
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
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Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing left Swatow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang will leave Swatow on Teesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning, and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today, and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The vessel will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya tomorrow and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B. I. s.s. Obra is due to arrive in Shanghai from Calcutta via ports about March 24.

The B.I. s.s. Takada, from Calcutta on January 24, left Hongkong on Thursday morning, and is due in Shanghai this afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. China was to leave London on Feb. 1 and arrives in Shanghai about March 11.

The N.D.L. s.s. Hienburg left Port Said on January 31 and is expected in Shanghai on March 5.

The U. and O. s.s. Kalyan was due to leave London on Friday and arrives in Shanghai about March 25.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias left Singapore on Monday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Derflinger, from Hamburg for Shanghai, passed Port Said on February 4.

The P. and O. s.s. Khyber, from London on January 13, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea will leave Shanghai for London via ports on Tuesday and the tender with passengers and hand baggage for the vessel is to leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m. An extra tender with passengers only for Woosung will leave at 5 p.m. Tuesday, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. America, from Christiania via ports, left Brevik on February 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about April 1.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Merlones left Singapore on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on February 24.

The Glen Line s.s. Radnoshire is due in Shanghai from London on March 3.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenogle is due in Shanghai from London on March 13.

The Glen Line b.v. Glenamoy arrived in London from Shanghai on January 28.

The M.M. s.s. Chili will leave Shanghai for Kobe and Yokohama next Saturday, and the tender with passengers and baggage for the vessel will leave the M. M. Jetty, French Bund, at 9 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN

The J.M. s.s. Nizam is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Melbourne via Newcastle, N. S. W. next Wednesday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland tomorrow and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on 22nd.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jester is due in Shanghai from Portland on Friday and sails for the same port on Feb. 25.

The Adl. Oil Line s.s. President Madison is due to leave Seattle on Thursday and arrives in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on March 2.

The Dollar s.s. President Adams left New York on February 7, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via San Francisco and ports on March 25.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver on February 7, is due at Yokohama tomorrow, and is expected in Shanghai on February 29.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and docks at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The liner is to sail for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave Woosung for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu next Wednesday, and the tender with passengers for the ship will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes, from San Francisco on February 2, should arrive at Kobe from Honolulu next Friday, and is expected in Shanghai on February 26.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 29, and sails for the same port via Tsingtao, Takubar and Dairen on March 3.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Hixton is due in Shanghai from Portland on March 3, and sails for the same port via Tsingtao, Takubar and Dairen on March 6.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa is due in Shanghai from Portalnd on March 8, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manilaon March 10.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader is due in Shanghai from Portland on March 14, and sails for the same port via Tsingtao Takubar and Dairen on March 16.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant will arrive in Shanghai from Seattle via Japan ports next Tuesday and sails for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday. The liner has on board 1,300 bags of mail as well as passengers and freight for this port.

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DAE
Feb. 18	9 a.m.	Pres Taft	S. Francisco	Mar. 6
Feb. 20	1 p.m.	Siberia M.	S. Francisco	Mar. 16

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	8.30 p.m.	Phemius	Marseilles	
Feb. 19	3 p.m.	Morea	Marseilles	Mar. 22
Feb. 20	7 a.m.	Demodocus	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	8 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao & Dairy	Today	12.30 p.m.	Chohei M.
Tsingtao	Feb. 19	9 a.m.	Szechuen
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 19	9 a.m.	Chusan
Tsingtao	Feb. 19	9 p.m.	Esang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 21	8 a.m.	Tungchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 23	8 a.m.	Shuntien
Tsingtao	Feb. 23	11 a.m.	Luchow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	7 a.m.	Chungking
Amoy	Today	7 a.m.	Siakiang
Swatow	Feb. 18	9 p.m.	Tingsang
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 19	9. a.m.	Wuhu
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 19	3 p.m.	Morea
Swatow	Feb. 20	9 a.m.	Shantung
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 20	7 a.m.	P. Grant
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 20	9 p.m.	Domodocus
Amoy	Feb. 21	10 a.m.	Liangchow
Swatow	Feb. 23	11 a.m.	Changchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Feb. 18	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 19	3 p.m.	Morea
Japan ports	Feb. 20	7 a.m.	Takaeshima M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 20	9 p.m.	P. Grant
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 20	7 a.m.	Domodocus
Japan ports	Feb. 21	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M.

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A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's Clothing, Boots & Shoes etc., etc.

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On Wednesday, February 20, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture, Sporting Rifle and Sundries

COMPRISING:—
Suite Teak tapestry covered drawing room furniture complete 7 pcs, Dark oak bevelled mirror back sideboard, Dark oak dining table with 2 leaves, and dining chairs, Mantel mirrors, bevelled mirror door wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, marble top washstand, flower stands, book case, Wooden double bedstead with wire and other mattress, Iron double and single bedstead with wire and other mattress, Screen, Gent's bicycles, Doll's house, Croquet set, Lacquered ware, Large green enamelled Junker Ruh Stoves, Large counters, White enamel mirror door wardrobe, Chest of drawers, Mirror back dressing table, Night table, Chair and double wooden Bedstead with wire and other mattress, Chinese black wood pictures, Black wood chairs, Teak wood square and round tables, Flat top desks, Electric table fan, Looking glasses, Crockery, Glass ware, Pictures, Books, 22 cal. sporting rifle, and sundries, etc.

ALSO
Hand sewing machine
Earthenware figures

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On Wednesday, February 20, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

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Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors, etc.,
Consisting of:—
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3 Bales woollen yarn (damaged by sea-water)
100 cases assorted provisions
20 Cases Celery seed
25 Cases washing soap
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20 pieces hall stoves assorted sizes, 5 pieces Salamander Stoves, 1 case woollen cuttings, 70 dozen steel riding (pony) bits, 200 dozen mouth organs, 1 rickshaw, 2 Yost typewriting machines, 1 porcelain basin, woollen blankets, provisions, tooth cream, hardware, etc.,

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Get Details Of Murder Of Father Soenen At Hokiao; Call Arms Charge Absurd

Father Leyssen At Kwei Hwa Ting Writes Full Details Of Outrage

Denial that Catholic missionaries in the North have had any arms or ammunition about the mission premises and more details concerning the brutal murder of Father Soenen, the Belgian priest who was killed at Hokiao on Christmas day have just been received from Father J. Leyssen at Kwei Hao Ting, Mongolia, and forwarded to THE CHINA PRESS by kindness of Father Verhaegle of the Procure des Missions Belges on Avenue Joffre.

Some time after the first news of Father Soenen's murder news agencies in Peking carried a report, alleged to be an official report from General Ma Fu-siang, commander of troops in that region, stating that the priest had been killed because he had 50 rifles at the mission which the ex-soldiers, turned bandits, wanted.

Father Leyssen, after making an investigation, has made the following report:

On Christmas day Father Soenen and Father Leemans, were having some recreation at their residence at Hokiao after dinner when four unknown men entered the room, asking for medicine. When Father Soenen went to his dispensary cupboard, Father Leemans, not suspecting anything was wrong, went outdoors.

PRIEST MURDERED

While Father Leemans was outdoors he heard a shot in the room he had just vacated, and, at the same time, shooting commenced in the village. Father Leemans hid and as soon as the murderers had gone went to the assistance of Father Soenen who, after being shot, had tried to escape outdoors, and was shot once more at the entrance to his little garden. He died the next day with "Glorio deo!" on his lips.

The murderers were disbanded soldiers of the rural police (Pao Wee t'oan) stationed at Chang-Fang Ta-tzu, about 90 li from Hokiao. At the same time that Father Lyssen received the above information from General Ma, he continued, he heard that the murderers had also killed their own commander previous to their attack on the mission because of his opposition to their becoming members of the Kao-Lao-Hui, a secret society that has caused considerable trouble in North China.

The murderers secured entrance to the mission compound through the sewer and while they were carrying away the loot, including a number of guns kept for defence against bandits, other member of their band kept the local Christians from going to the defence of the mission by firing down the street of the village.

CAPTURE PRIEST

While making their escape to Liou y'Oung-hao the murderers captured Father Van Praet, another Belgian priest, who is still held a captive as the bandits know that as long as they can use him for a shield or a pawn they will not be attacked by the soldiers of General Ma, who are already on their trail.

Proof that General Ma knows that the responsibility rests with the officials is said to be contained in the fact that he immediately dismissed the magistrate at Ku Yang-hsien.

The murderers are now said to be willing to give up their captive if they are enlisted in the army and are making overtures to the authorities through Father De Wilde who is negotiating with them at a place called Siao-Noor, about 40 li from Paotowchen.

In conclusion Father Leyssen writes:

"The arms and ammunition at the mission was kept solely for protection of the church, the missionaries and the Christian community as the village has often been in danger from bandits and has not been protected by the local authorities. The present outrage is sufficient proof of that statement.

"As for the authors of the false report—they may be dismissed without consideration. Is the placing of the responsibility not plain by the fact that the local mandarin has been dimissed? We do not care to accuse anyone but it is our duty to defend our church and the victim, one of our most zealous missionaries, against calumny and slander.

"That the missionaries do need protection from these bandit hordes is evident from the fact that in many of the inland towns fortifications had to be constructed to keep the bandits out. The whole country is practically in the hands of bandits. Three missions have been looted. In only one was the missionary present and he (Father Van Praet) was captured by them. For a few days he had as a fellow-prisoner Dr. H. Gordon Thompson (who also had no arms) and who has since luckily escaped. Last week another mission at Oukiuniouyaotze was sacked. There were no arms there either.

"Most of the missions have been abandoned because of the danger, Mons. Van Dyck calling the missionaries in to the central stations where they will be safe—owing to the fact that they are behind walls and under the watchful eyes of the Chinese Christians."

Movies Of War Memorial Shown In Record Time

Only a few hours after the Pathe cameraman, Mr. Bandorf, had turned his crank recording the ceremony consequent to the unveiling of the War Memorial yesterday the film was rushed to the Pathe plant and developed and printed, and then rushed to the Apollo Theater where it was shown at the first performance last night. The War Memorial unveiling pictures will be shown at the Apollo again tonight.
Insert D

Steamers Departed

February 15
Syria for London
Hemland for Moji
Kiaping for Chinwangtao
February 16
Kiangyu for Hankow
Wuchang for Hankow
Kungwo for Hankow
Fengyang Maru for Hankow
Kwongsang for S. H. Canton
Pres. Cleveland for Hongkong, Manila
Tokei Maru for Japan
Fausang for W. C. Tientsin
Chengtu for W. C. Tientsin
Shinping for Foochow
Hsinpingan for Tsingtao
Pacific for cruise
Soudan for Bombay
Durban Maru for Europe
Ataka for cruise
Hoza for cruise
Tungus for .....
Times for Chinwangto
Irene for Chefoo
Yuanta for Chinwangtao
Hsinchang for H'kong, Canton
Iwatesan Maru for Seattle
Henli for Tsingtao
Crosskeys for Seattle
Kyokto Maru for Chinwangtao
Premius for Europe
Toku Maru for Formosa
Yungshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangtees for Ningpo

OFFICIAL DIES WHEN TROOPS STAGE MUTINY

Shensi Man Brutally Murdered In Attack By His Own Men

(China Press Correspondence)

Kuyuan, Kansu, Jan. 30.—A little over a month ago at Sanshuihsien, Shensi, 90 li north of Pinchow was stationed a small garrison of soldiers under the jurisdiction of the Defence Commissioner of Lunxtungtao of Kansu who mutinied and killed the "t'ong-ling" there. It was a clever ruse, indeed. One day he was called out into the yard being told that robbers had come. He, of course, made a hurried exit from his room, when he was met with a volley of bullets from his own men. Three of the rascals ran to the next camp hoping to get horses to make good their escape, but the soldiers there not seeing any official order from the "t'ong-ling" for horses apprehended these men and went back to their commander's residence where they found him in the yard riddled with twenty bullets, one leg amputated, and some say that his eyes were gouged out.

The three captives were quickly sent on to Pingliang to the Defence Commissioner who had them tried, and finally executed. And they were Honan men! The others of the sixty men ran away and presumably joined up with other Shensi robbers. The soldiers say the "t'ong-ling" was murdered because he held back their wages, while at the same time he was enriching himself at the expense of the people. Such is officialdom in the interior! This "t'ong-ling" was bought back to his home town, which is Kuyuan, Kansu, for burial.

Shortly before the above affair Kuyuan and its vicinity were visited by Moslem raiders who had several battles with the troops of both Lungtungtao and Lungpehtao, the robbers finally being defeated and scattered. Over ten of the bandits were killed, the leaders taken captive and finally executed at Ninghsiafu by the Commander there, with the approval of the Tuchun, of course. We had quite a scare those days, but, to make matters worse, the "ling-chang" from here who was sent to fight them turned robber himself! His men went into the villages telling the innocent people that they were the robbers and that in order to escape punishment they must give up their horses, mules, donkeys, sheep, pigs, and whatnot. These, the "ling-chang" accepted and afterwards sold them back to the people, thereby enriching himself at their expense. He was reported to the Lanchow Tuchun who gave orders for his dismissal. By rights he should have been executed with the rest of the real bandits. He was let off very easy, we think. When an official has a bigger "face" than some other poor fellow, then he can get away with anything, it seems. No justice or fairness.

We have had several good snowfalls this month which the farmers appreciate. The winter has been unusually mild for these regions, but now we are getting the cold spell. One place the ice was over two feet in thickness, 40 li west of here, in the river. The lake over there is also completely frozen over, a fine place for skating. But the natives don't skate, being afraid to even venture out on the ice. But we have been on it several times, to the amazement of several natives who have seen us.

The people are now busy preparing for their New Year festivities, and according to all appearances they expect to have a good old time, perhaps better than last year. The foreign New Year they do not observe, and perhaps never will. Everybody is running wild collecting from their debtors, but trying to evade their own creditors.

Japan Must Scrap Ships By Feb. 16

The first period of scrapping warships in conformity with the Naval Treaty concluded at the Washington Conference will expire February 16, according to a statement issued by the Department of Navy, says the Japan Advertiser.

The Navy Department of Japan is proceeding rapidly with promised scrapping operations and will have fulfilled the Washington agreement by the expiration of the specified period.

The turret and conning tower of the battleship Asahi at Yokosuka have been removed and her steel-clad sides are being scraped to convert her into a non-fighting ship. Another battleship, the Mikasa at Yokosuka, which sprang a bad leak in her bottom during the September earthquake when she ran aground, is being stripped of her turret and principal engine.

The turret, funnels and main boilers of the battleship Aki are being removed and the scrapping work will be completed on February 16. This ship will be used for target practice.

The Satsuma, now at Yokosuka, has been similarly scrapped.

The battleships Settsu and Ibuki at Kure will have their teeth drawn before the expiration of the period. The former will have its equipment removed by February 16 and the latter has already been scrapped.

Out of four warships at Sasebo, the Shikishima, Hizen, Ikoma, and Kurama, the first and last mentioned have completed their scrapping operations.

The battle cruisers Katori and Kashima at Maezuru have completed their dismantling except part of their side equipment.

The marksmanship of Japanese naval, airplane and submarine gunners will be put to practical test when the Aki and Satsuma, are sued as targets in practice to be held some time in April. Battleships of the Mutsu type are to be used in the "attack" on the two doomed battleships, and the efficacy of their 16-inch guns in comparison with the destructive power of the airplanes and submarines will be tested.

A party of motion picture photographers will be present to make a pictorial record of the destruction of the vessels, the Navy Department has announced.

The place where the Aki and Satsuma will be sent to the bottom of the sea has not yet been decided, it was said at the Navy Department.

Britain To Have Strongest Fleet In Mediterranean

(Reuter's Service)

Malta, Feb. 14.—It is understood that the re-distribution of the Fleet, which is now taking place, practically amounts to reversing the positions of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets, rendering the latter the strongest British Fleet in Commission. Dispositions have already been made or are impending, including the accepted certainty that the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron will be despatched to the Mediterranean on the conclusion of the Empire cruise.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Kiukiang: Mr. H. Ivon Clark; for Hankow: Messrs. W. Worcfey, V. Mogg, Edmonson, F. Dixon, J. J. Weale, A. W. Heath, G. Hess, A. Fraser.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Messrs. A. Dryver, H. W. Lapsity.

Per P.M. s.s. President Cleveland for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Delglish, Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, Mrs. A. H. Lumsdaine, Dr. H. G. Thompson, Capt. A. W. Davidson, Mrs. V. H. Lanning, Mrs. C. H. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Evan-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. H. Bailey, Mrs. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hansard, Messrs. S. Hunkin, R. A. Toeg, C. H. Robertson, J. Bauld, A. Lainbolet, W. W. Cort, N. Gist Gee, E. A. Dahlin, A. David, F. M. Xavier, E. S. Hine, E. Moller, L. E. Bradsher, W. Hill, D. C. Lum; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Diot, Mrs. A. Lonabough, Misses A. M. Teegarden, S. E. Scofield, J. M. H. Franklin, June Coleman, J. Harwich, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Balcom, Messrs. A. G. Paloner, S. Printz, S. G. Kirkland, R. Garner, W. E. Fenldeisen, C. Smith, J. W. Overdunker, E. D. Minford.

Meteorological Report

February 17, 1924.
Sun rises today at 6.41
Sun sets today at 17.47

SICAWEI

(Inches)	Feb. 15 16 h.	Feb. 15 21 h.	Feb. 16 4 h	Feb. 16 9 h
Barometer (variation for 24 hours	30.33	30.39	30.39	30.44
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	+0.26	+0.29	+0.26	+0.17
Wind—Direction	+0.20	+0.12	+0.06	+0.05
Wind—Miles per hour	NW	NW	NW	WNW
Temperature (Fahr.)	24.9	8.7	10.6	11.8
Humidity %	36°1	29°7	26°6	34°7
Nebulosity (0-10)	46	62	87	47
Rainfall, inches	1	8	0	0
	—	—	—	—

SICAWEI ARBITRARY REPORT
February 15

		Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature	(Min. 33°1)	30.28	+0.12	30.29
Temperature	(Min. 34°2)			
(Fahr.)	(Max. 40°8)	37°5	−1°1	40°0
Rainfall since January 1 (ending		2.83	0.00	3.19

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on February 12, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	12-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	„	25-30
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	40-50
Salmon	„	30-35
Samii	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	30-35
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	each	35-40
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	80-$1.00
Geese	„	$1.30-$1.50
Plover	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	16-20
Teal	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	„	40-50
Duck	„	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	15-20
Bananas	„	8-10
Chestnuts	„	14-16
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	ped doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	„	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	„	12-16
Peaches	„	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	„	16-20
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	„	none
Peas	„	10-15
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	„	7-9
Potatoes	per picul	$2.60-$3.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Onions	per lb.	7-9
Spinach	„	4-5
Tomatoes	„	10-14
Turnips	per bunch	3-5
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.15
Flour, Shanghai	„	$3.70
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.
Barley	„	$4.3.
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.0.
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	15.75
House Coal	„	15.75

H. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1924

Science Finds Only Women and Wasps Have the "Feminine Instinct"

Fickle, Flirtatious and Pleasure-Loving in Youth, Both Possess "Intuition" and Both Develop Into Good Wives and Mothers

Agrippina, the Mother of Nero, Who Used Her Feminine Instincts so Effectively in Unmasking Her Son's Deceptions That He Finally Set Her Adrift in a Leaky Boat.
(From the Famous Painting by Gustav Wertheimer.)

Enlarged Photograph of the American Wasp.

"They are highly intuitive rather than reasonable, fickle, whimsical, fussy and forgetful, yet tremendously efficient and even heroic when they turn to motherhood and the serious business of life."

ANY psychologist who read that isolated sentence would be sure it referred to women. But he would be wrong. The man who wrote it was John Burroughs, the naturalist, and he was talking exclusively about wasps.

He did not even know that he was drawing a human parallel. But Professor Charles Richet, of the French Academy of Science, has just made public a series of experiments and observations which show that women and wasps alone possess a quality which makes them amazingly alike and sets them apart from all other creatures.

How the Wasp "Housewife" Stocks Her Larder for a Rainy Day.

He gives this quality the scientific name of "cryptaesthesia." It means hidden sensitiveness or instinct. It is a new laboratory name for age-old feminine intuition, and it is the quality which, according to modern science, makes it equally fatal for a spider to try to trick a wasp, or for a man to try to lie to a woman.

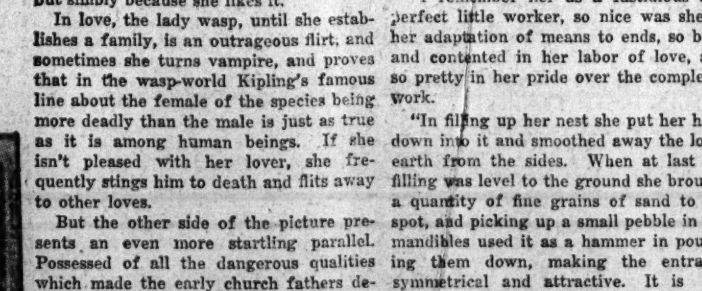
The extraordinary power of woman to detect deception by a sort of "second sight" which transcends reason has long been a puzzle to psychologists. Husbands and other human males have always known about cryptaesthesia, and might even give Professor Richet a few points, but they haven't called it by that name. They express it in simpler language:

"No, it's no use lying to Marjorie. She'd just look through me and know I was lying before I even opened my mouth."

Professor Richet compares this quality to "paroptic vision, or vision outside the retina, enabling one miraculously to see or be conscious of things imperceptible through the ordinary senses."

He says it is "a psychic rather than a physical faculty. By an infallible reflex a woman registers a lie, if it concerns her personally, the very moment it is being told her. Her intuition often goes further and she knows exactly why the effort is being made to deceive her.

"As for wasps, they are equally difficult to deceive, and apparently for a like reason. A specific instance is the following: Wasps will not feed their young on dead insects. They seek live spiders or caterpillars, which they render comatose by stinging them and injecting poison. Then the little ones feed on the helpless but still living carcass. It happens that a caterpillar or spider which is going to be attacked simulates death so perfectly that it would deceive a human observer or other animal or insect. But it doesn't deceive the wasp.



(Courtesy Good Housekeeping Magazine.)
The Well-Stocked Larder of the Human Housewife.

"The wasp, like the woman, sees through the deception at once and the spider becomes its victim."

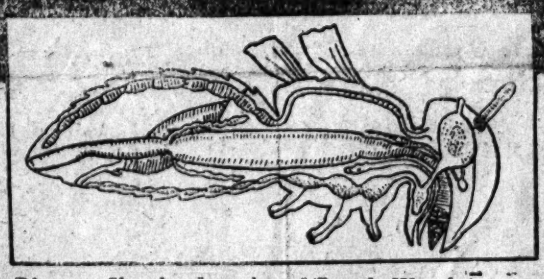


Diagram Showing Location of Female Wasp's Brain, Which, Scientists Say, Functions by Instinct (Cryptaesthesia) Which She Shares with Feminine Humans.

But the similarity between women and wasps, according to Professor Richet's observations, is by no means confined to their expert qualities as "lie detectors." He has extended the parallel into other fields of action and emotion.

A lady wasp, before she settles down to the serious business of life, is as fickle, pleasure-loving, selfish, lazy as any spoiled and petted debutante. While bees and ants and other insects engage in community labor, in hard drudgery for the common good, she flits about from clover to rosebuds, following her own sweet will, gathering honey-dew not to store in hives, but simply because she likes it.

In love, the lady wasp, until she establishes a family, is an outrageous flirt, and sometimes she turns vampire, and proves that in the wasp-world Kipling's famous line about the female of the species being more deadly than the male is just as true as it is among human beings. If she isn't pleased with her lover, she frequently stings him to death and flits away to other loves.

But the other side of the picture presents an even more startling parallel. Possessed of all the dangerous qualities which made the early church fathers describe the human female as a "demon," the wasp also develops the beautiful and heroic qualities which make woman worshipped and adored. And in addition, once she is settled down, she becomes a perfect home-wife, a splendid mother.

When she has had her babies and her maternal instincts have come into play there is no length to which she will not go, no self-sacrifice she will not endure, to feed and protect and care for her young. She will attack huge spiders and other insects five times her size, and will carefully store the cupboards of her house, just as human housewives do, with provisions for the future.

FICKLE in Her Loves, the Wasp Wife Frequently Slays Her Mate.

FASTIDIOUS in Everything, the Wasp Housewife Beautifies the Entrance to Her Home.

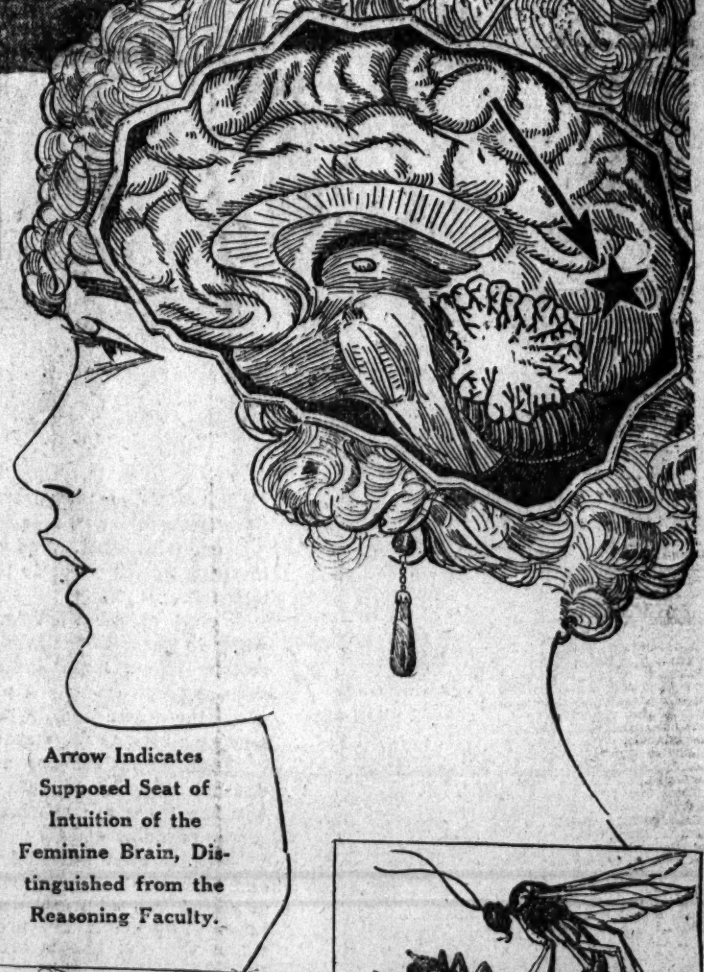
As to precisely what this quality is, science knows less than it does about the way it works. In the case of wasps, it is thought that the power may be psychic or psychological; that is, depending on the brain though not directly on the reasoning power. In the case of women, it is believed to be the same. Why women should have this quality in so great a degree, while man, whose brain is physiologically the same, is not nearly so intuitive, is explained in a way which at first blush is not flattering to the ladies.

Instinct and intuition are supposed to be primitive, animal qualities that preceded and stood in the place of reason in the early stages of evolution. All animals and insects have them to some extent. (The wasp is not different from others in possessing the quality, but simply in having it in such a highly developed degree.)

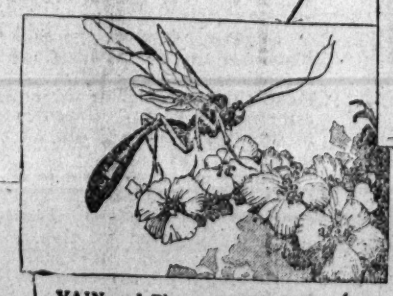
Woman, according to science, is supposed to have retained this primitive, elemental faculty, because she is still in reality more of an "animal," closer to elemental mother nature, than is man. She is supposed to be actuated by elemental emotions, passions and feelings more than is man, and to depend less on abstract, cold reasoning. The seat of this elemental quality is supposed to be in the brain, but in the back part of the brain, the old "jungle brain," so some scientists call it, while the reasoning faculty is believed to be located in the front part of the head.

Science itself admits that these explanations are purely theoretical. But the fact that woman has this quality of intuition in a degree far superior to man is proven by history as well as individual experience.

The experiments and observations of Professor Richet revealing the same faculty in wasps may eventually lead the way to further analysis of this extraordinary power in which woman is pre-eminent.



Arrow Indicates Supposed Seat of Intuition of the Feminine Brain, Distinguished from the Reasoning Faculty.



VAIN and Pleasure-Loving, the Maiden Wasp Idles and Flirts Among the Blossoms.

PROVIDENT and Economical, the Mother Wasp Attacks Huge Insects and Doles Them Out as Food to Her Babies.

Popular Pannier Styles

At the gay casinos of the Florida resorts are to be seen the popular pannier styles this season. The mode is particularly appropriate for slender youth, since it requires suppleness to wear it gracefully.

Color, of course, will play an important part, as it usually does in mid-winter when one leaves town to avoid the drab shades of winter's dull attire. But an entirely new note will be the utter simplicity which marks the casino clothes for debutante dances. Crisp organdie will vie with chiffon, while cloth-of-gold, with its allied fabrics, will also be seen, although these materials rather temper their luxuriousness with simple lines.

REMINISCENT of the romantic days of du Barry, the pannier model again claims a vogue. Evening frocks for slender youth are boned and wired to give a fulness at the hips. The crispness of taffeta is especially reliable in reflecting this silhouette, although the softer fabrics like chiffon, georgette and lace have been draped on a light framework to give the pannier effect, this season.

TEA-TIME on the veranda of any smart Southern resort's casino demands that one wear a hat. And what could be more inspiring to this etiquette than the model illustrated on this page?

Velvet of the Northern mode is combined with the finery of feathers. Direct from the Directoire period comes the style with its upturned sides and high crown. A plume of ostrich is wound about the crown and draped over one shoulder, extending almost to the waistline.

Then, of course, one must consider the evening dansant where the debutante holds sway. For this occasion there are youthful frocks of soft chiffon, simple organdie and lace.

Slender girls will find the bouffant line correct and becoming. One interpretation of it is pictured in gay chiffon with side panniers of lace-edged peplums. Two colors are used for the ribbon girdle, whose graceful line is broken at the hips by two ribbon ruffles.

Slightly boned at the hips to give a faint semblance of the quaint bouffant mode, another frock is fashioned of lace and ribbon charmingly alternated on the skirt. Beneath the chiffon bodice, gleaming satin ribbon is stitched to the camisole and allowed to show its lovely surface, by chance, when Milady moves her arm.

There is a little corsage of silk fruits tucked at the waistline, and a few sprinklings of their buds over the skirt's surface. The charm of youth's simplicity is thus given full play, with only the artifice of dainty lace and ribbon to enhance it.

Ranging from the exotic to the simplest style, the two remaining illustrations offer a delightful contrast. One frock is of crisp organdie, its neckline, bodice, sides and panniers outlined with shirrings of self-material.

The other frock borrows its line and material from the Oriental maiden and blazons forth a dull gold fabric to the subdued lights. It is sleeveless, but not strikingly decollete, and shows a low waistline.

The head bandeau is fashioned of gold tissue in keeping with the mode of the East, so cleverly modernized in this evening frock. A wide band of fur at the hem adds a touch of luxury entirely appropriate.

Feminine Fancies, Philosophies, Fashions And Facilities!

A Weekly Causerie For Women, About Women, By A Woman

BY PRUNELLA
(Special to The China Press)

The month of February in the ar 1924 cannot be allowed to ss without some reference to e all-absorbing topic of the day Leap Year and Should Women ppose? If not, why not? If , you say, then consider the nsequences.

That brilliant writer, that woan of great heart and great imgination—how I do love her ories—Fanny Heaslip Lea, has ely been expressing herself on the subject of woman and e privilege to propose in leap ar, or in any year for that mat- Fanny Heaslip Lea or Mrs. ed to give her her married me, does not advocate women oping the question. To be sure, ueen Victoria did. But then dens alas are denied most pleaires, even that of being courted.

Says Fanny Heaslip Lea, "Foo- h the woman . . . foolish beyond scription . . . who wants to exange her privilege of being urted for the right to court! he forgets—that if woman proses, man will without scruple, able to refuse. Whereby to is heartbreak of being unloved, adds the indignity of being jected!"

There was a time when it was nsidered a great indignity for girl of well to do parents to sist upon making her own livng. There was a time when a an thought it a great indignity accept the aid of his wife's rk in making their united lives nancially more comfortable. hese "attitudes" happily for woen, change almost as rapidly fashions. Should woman proose in the future, she will not nsider it an indignity to be reected any more than she conders it an indignity to be reected by an editor!

However, there is really little ason why a woman should proose. Under existing conditions, he does everything but put the uestion. She marks her prey, talks him to his lair, destroys is defences, and permits him the ne tiny privilege, the privilege f saying what she is forcing him o say "Will you marry me?"

• • •

OVER THE TEA CUPS

In her "Memories of the Russian Court" Madame Viroubova ives interesting pictures of the veryday life of the Imperial amily in the quiet years before he war.

She writes: "Tea was a meal n which there was never the lightest variation. Always appeared the same little white-draped table with its silver service, he glasses in their silver standard, and for the rest simply plates of hot bread and butter old a few English biscuits. Never anything new, never any surprises in the way of cakes or sweet-meats. The Empress often used gently to complain, saying that other people had much more interesting teas, but she who was supposed to have almost unlimited power was in reality quite unable to change a single deadly detail of the routine of the Russian Court, where things had been going on almost exactly the same for generations. The same arrangement of furniture in the state rooms, the same braziers of incense carried by footmen in the long corridors, the same house messengers in archaic costumes of red and gold with ostrich-feathered caps, and for all I know the same plates for hot bread and butter on the same tea table, were traditions going back to Catherine the Great, or Peter, or farther still perhaps.

"Every day at the same moment the door opened and the Emperor came in, sat down at the tea table, buttered a piece of bread, and began to sip his tea. He drank every day two glasses, never more, never less, and as he drank he glanced over his telegrams and newspapers. The children were the only ones who found tea time at all exciting."

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FOR CULINARY ARTISTS

Two new cook books have just been sent to me by the publishers and as they are both exceptionally good, I pass on the information to readers of this page.

The Borzoi Cook Book (Published by the Borzoi Press, New York) is compiled and translated by Princess Alexandre Gagarine. The house of Madame Dragomirov, wife of the Governor of Kiev, was famed for its cuisine. At the request of her friends, she compiled a collection of recipes and published it with great success in Russia. This book contains 416 recipes, among them many of Madame Dragomirov's. For those seeking the unusual, the exotic, the dishes that the epicure will enjoy, this book is what you need and the directions contained therein are very explicit.

The second book to reach me this week is called The Farm Cook and Rule Book, and is published by the Macmillan Co. of Canada. It is written by Nell Nichols who has had much experience in using the good old fashioned kind of recipes modernized to fit present day conditions. This instructive, reliable volume contains also lessons on how to preserve, how to cook in quantities large enough for a great number of people, how to housecleen, cook for the sick, recipes for little daughter to use, and many a useful beauty hint.

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WORLD OF WOMEN WRITERS

The many friends of Nellie Revell, well known as a newspaper woman and press representative for amusement enterprises, will be glad to learn that she is on the high road to recovery. She spent four years in a hospital flat on her back, and it was there that her book, "Right Off the Chest," just published by George H. Doran Company, was written. The book radiates cheerfulness and good humor and goes far to prove what Irvin S. Cobb says in his introduction, that Nellie Revell is the bravest living creature he ever saw. E. F. Albee, President and owner of the Keith circuit of theaters, paid $1,000 for the first copy of the book.

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Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters, author of "Diet and Health," of which over 200,000 copies were sold, has written a book on "Diet for Children," which Dodd, Mead & Co. brought out in January.

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REMNANT HUNTER REAPS REWARD

Are you one of the many who cannot resist a remnant? Have you a drawer in your chifforobe crowded with a short length of velvet, a long piece of silk, a few yards of ribbon, of lace, of embroidery, a perfectly adorable piece of tapestry, a bit of this, a bit of that and nothing just the right length and no two pieces matching? If so, you have doubtless suffered the humiliation of hearing a friend ask, as you displayed your treasures, "but what on earth are you going to do with them?" It was humiliating because you really didn't know what to answer. Now you, oh Remnant Collector, may take heart.

Be comforted. This season you may have your inning. The remnants you have accumulated slowly and perhaps stealthily will all stand you in good stead, and you may be haunting the stores for more.

For one of the outstanding features of the Palm Beach collections shown in all the smart shops now is the use of combinations of material. When you see a frock of figured silk, you notice immediately that it has panels of plain silk. Or the frock of figured crepe is inevitably coupled with a jacket or cape of plain material.

The plain silk frock returns the compliment by using a figured or striped jacket of a different texture in preference to that of the frock, and thus reciprocity becomes the order of the day.

There seems to be no frock without a cape or coatee, though these vary in size and pretentiousness. Some of the capes are the length of the gown, others scarcely arrive at the waistline and show only in the back—about the general dimension or a man's kerchief—calling for only a half portion of material.

There is every indication that the jacquette which was so popular last year will be ever more so this year, and that it will continue to make a costume with the pleated skirt.

With the fancy coatee of this season one may use the pleated or plain skirt, or the fashionable tiered one. Some coats are quite long, sleeveless and unbelted. Others give a long-waisted effect and some of the newest have wide sashes that give an opportunity to use another remnant.

Ruffs of figured silk or georgette are added in generous number to plain-toned frocks, and inserts of fancy materials are found on every type of costume from the chambray house dress to the evening gown.

• • •

EVERY DAY BANKING

The other day while I was awaiting my turn to approach the cashier, I saw no less than five women asked to rectify various errors in the writing out or endorsation of their cheques. Well can I remember that time when I thought that a cheque book was a distinctly masculine affair, part of a man's attire and that no woman would ever be so unmaidenly as to attempt to use one. But now that cheque books like cigarettes are equally at home with man or woman, might it not be as well if every intelligent woman made herself acquainted with the few simple rules.

Cheques are not made out to Mr., Mrs. or Miss So and So. These are titles for social purposes and have no place on a business document. Mrs. M. Smith for instance, is Dorothy Smith on a cheque, or what ever her Christian name may be.

Cheques should be endorsed by the signature of the person to whom the cheque is drawn or the special endorsation "pay to the order of" may be put and followed by the signature.

Number your checks, it helps in balancing your book.

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY PRIZE WINNERS.

Lily Mullaney, Eva Paine and Freda Fisher-Gilbert

By popular vote, taken in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, these three young women have been pronounced the most beautiful business girls in that city. The winner was Miss Eva Paine, who received a prize of $2,500. She is a saleswoman. Miss Lily Mullaney, who was awarded $500 second prize, is also a saleswoman, and Miss Freda Fisher-Gilbert, who won the $250 third prize, is a clerk.

Some Hints For Women

OILY DANDRUFF

Although not so serious as the dry, or scaly type of dandruff, the oily type is more distressing, and requires constant care in order to preserve the wellgroomed look coveted by all women. The presence of the superfluous oil makes the hair difficult to dress and unless checked at once is apt to cause an unpleasant ordor.

An undue amount of oil on the scalp and hair is sometimes the result of the general bodily condition; faulty elimination may be the cause. Consult a physician and discover the exact cause of the trouble, then when the general health is good the hair trouble will, nine times out of ten, be righted. That does not mean that an occasional visit to the doctor will cure the hair, you must do your part by giving the scalp and hair the care needed in order to supplement the treatment the doctor prescribes.

Frequent shampooing is absolutely necessary in cases of oily dandruff. In particularly severe cases it is well to give a daily shampoo until the condition is relieved, when you can work back gradually to the normal time between shampoos. When giving the shampoo, a cold finishing rinse is very necessary. When there is too much oil on the scalp the sebacious or oil producing glands do not need any over stitmulation, therefore massage is not advisable. The scalp, however, must be toned up and strengthened, and the cold rinse is an excellent substitute for the massage.

If you have been using a tonic with a good deal of oil in it stop at once. Try to do with no tonic at all and see if the frequent shampoos and cold rinses will not correct the condition. If, however, the case proves very obstinate get a tonic with a high percentage of alcohol. Use this tonic with great care, not more than two or three times a week and stop it as soon as the scalp gets back to a normal condition. There is danger in the use of a dry tonic that the scalp may be too much dried and a condition of dry dandruff will develop.

The action of the sun and wind is helpful in this type of trouble. As a general rule it is not advisable to dry the hair out in the sun as there is danger of burning or discoloring the hair. After you have combed and brushed your hair carefully, section it, and allow the sun and air to come in direct contact with the scalp. The sun is a powerful tonic and is able to give the scalp the proper type of stimulation, and at same time dry up the excess of oil.

Take the best of care of your hair that you can and start treatments the moment you observe symptoms of either type of dandruff, and you will be blessed with hair that will be a source of real and lasting beauty.

CARRIAGE

In order to make the most of yourself and create an altogether favorable impression you want to give thought to your carriage and position. First impressions are important and a slouchy walk and careless carriage are very apt to convey an idea of inefficiency, to say nothing of detracting greatly from your beauty.

Correct walking and standing position benefits not only your beauty but your health. Bad habits in your daily activities can do more to throw your whole system out of its normal healthy condition, and in consequence bring about general ill health and loss of youth and beauty than anything else. If you will keep in mind the few simple suggestions I give here you may avoid the endless trouble which result from dislocation and incorrect pressure.

When you are on your feet keep the weight well forward on the balls of the feet. This habit develops your sense of balance and keeps the body in the proper position. Be sure to stand evenly on both feet. Don't shift your weight and ease one foot on the other; you will throw one hip out of line and eventually be embarrassed by the knowledge that one hip is higher than the other. Never carry a heavy weight on your hip. Keep your back in the erect position it is intended to take and remember to have your chest and head up. Make it a habit to keep the abdomenal muscles contracted in order to give the necessary support to the abdomen.

When you are sitting down try not to slump. It is not attractive and will do you real harm. If you are tired you will find you are more rested by sitting properly in a fairly straight-backed chair than by slouching down on the small of your back.

In order to attain a graceful and easy walk you must acquire muscle control and bodily rhythm. Try the following exercise every morning, not with any intention of reducing or developing your weight, but merely in order to acquire poise and the proper play of the muscles. Stand with your feet together and lift your arms away from your body, one stretched forward and the other back; now bend forward until the arm extended in front touches the floor and the other is straight in the air; then circle slowly from the waist until the position of the two hands is reversed. This exercise gives suppleness and balance. Next place your hands on your hips and bend forward and back several times. Repeat these exercises for at least ten minutes. In order to improve your walking it is an excellent thing to practice walking with a weight on your head; place a book flat on your head and walk about the room several times. In order to keep it from falling off you are forced to maintain an upright position.

The important thing to do, though, is to watch yourself and remember to keep the best possible carriage at all times.

CONFIDENCE.

WHAT BEAUTY MEANS TO WOMEN

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but all can be attractive. Even a plain woman, if she has a healthy, beautiful skin, a radiant complexion, can *look* right, and *feel* right. The confidence that comes from a knowledge that one's skin is free from blotches, blackheads, and other blemishes is a profound satisfaction to the least vain among women, and only the neglected skin is ever really unsightly. Knowing this, it is surprising how little care and thought some women show in the choice of face creams; they will accept the first thing offered them when shopping very often. The way to have a beautiful skin is to ask your chemist for mercolised wax, and *see that you get it.* This unique preparation is absolutely pure, and extraordinarily beneficial. A few applications will entirely remove the dried-up outer surface, leaving the fresh, unblemished skin underneath as clear and delicate as a child's. Apply it at night and wash off in the morning, and the results will astonish you.

Silk Hose Held Sickness Cause

Paris—Girls, beware of silk stockings.

They are the direct cause of a terrifying list of plan and fancy aches, pains and diseases, according to Dr. Foveau De Commelles, eminent Paris physician. He has issued a solemn warning to nearly 200 feminine patients that girls who wear silk hose are vamping the undertaker and flirting with the gentlemen who drive hearses.

According to Dr. De Commelles, shimmering stockings on cold, wintry days, cause acute rheumatism, vericose veins, chills and fevers, chest irritation, dryness of the throat, extreme fatigue, assorted forms of melancholia, loss of appetite, pneumonia and a few minor ills.

Chic Parisiennes, meantime, bow to the doctor's medical wisdom, but have decided they will cast their lot with Dame Fashion, whatever the perils.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1924

British Ask Research In All Branches Of Air Control

Defeat In Race For Schneider Cup Ascribed To "Penny-Wise" Policy Of Government—A Silencer Invented

BY MAJ. C. C. TURNER

London.—The defeat of Great Britain by the United States this year in the race for the Schneider Cup for seaplanes has been taken as the text for an agitation for more attention to research.

The winning American machines were fitted with radiators in the wings, this preventing the air-resistance caused by the radiator in any of the usual situations. There is reason to doubt whether under hard conditions of service, when the wings of an aeroplane become slightly distorted in use, radiators so placed would be efficient; owing to wing-distortion they would be apt to get out of order.

Without detracting from the victory, it should be clear that the winning type would have to be somewhat modified for service conditions. But, allowing for that, it must be admitted that neither Great Britian nor any other country has so fast a potential deck plane. Great Britain has given more attention to the flying boat for rough water.

Research, however, is not receiving the attention it ought to get. This is a "penny-wise" policy, for nothing is more certain than that money spent on research is repaid a hundredfold. The Air Ministry, unfortunately is not a "big noise" in the affairs of state. There certainly ought to be one expert member of the Air Council, capable of pressing his point of view to the Council and, through it, to Parliament.

Research suffers through seldom being able to point to a striking result. Some little detail may take months to work out to a decision, and may cost £50,000 or more, and the result may be difficult to explain, except to the highly technical. That result may be worth £500,000. Take, for example, the supercharger for aero engines. After being worked out in theory, and then constructed, this has to be tried in the air at great heights, and comparative results without the supercharger, but with otherwise identical conditions, obtained. Then it is found that one of the greatest difficulties does not relate to the supercharger at all, but concerns the oxygen supply of the pilot. The apparatus for making respiration possible at heights exceeding 30,000 feet is extremely difficult and the supercharger, the main object of which is to fly at such great heights, can only be tried and used when the pilot is enabled to breathe and is prevented from freezing.

The supercharger is not the only solution of the height problem. It has, by the way, been evolved in Britain as well as in the United States and France, and is already part of the equipment of certain machines in the Air Force. But experiments are being made by a private firm in the use of "bi-fuel"; that is to say, a change of fuel at a given height, the transfer being made without any difficulty. This method has been employed with great success by Sadi Lecointe in his high-altitude flights, and it is believed to have a very great future.

Details upon which British air research may be congratulated are aircraft compasses, aircraft cameras, and aircraft wireless. In these Britain leads the world, as it does also in their practical application to aircraft operations, including surveying.

Great Britain has a most effective silencer for aeroplanes, the result of research and experiment. It adds little to the weight and air-resistance of the machine, and detracts scarcely at all from the power of the engine. It is not a regulation equipment on all service types, for that is unnecessray. So effective is it that many pilots dislike it, for they are unable to hear clearly the normal noise of the engine, instead of which they hear delicate and alarming manifestations.

A very important contrivance is now the subject of research. It is a servogear for controls of the very big aeroplanes which, without it, would entail too much strain on the pilot. One must be content with stating that the evolution of a satisfactory gear of this kind may take months and perhaps years.

A "flood light" for aerodromes involves experiments in optics and in glass, to say nothing of the mere machinery of its operation. There is an excellent French flood light, but there is no reason why Great Britain should not have its own. And this, and all the other developments have to be tried exhaustively by the pilot.

In the engine department there are innumerable subjects for research. Efforts are being made by a private firm to evolve a swash-plate motor—that is to say, a motor without crankshaft, but with the pistons working on a kind of eccentric disc. The object of this is compactness; and if success be attained, there will be important results in all matters connected with the internal combustion engine. Yet another department is that of coupling-up by gears or other devices, two or more aero engines. And all work in connection with engines is very costly requiring elaborate apparatus and taking a long time.

Wing design has been too much neglected, yet upon it everything else depends. For example, there is the circulation theory of wing lift put forward by Lancaster 20 years ago, and laughed at in this country until Prandtl, in Germany, developed it and is still developing it. In the same connection may be mentioned what is known as the "soap film" method of determining torsional stresses. In this also British ideas have been neglected, while the Germans have profited from them.

Motor Cars As Wealth Producers

By Westa

The motor car manufacturers of the United States, and in some what less degree those of Europe as well, have been striving for many years to establish the fact that motor cars are not altogether luxuries, but that to a very large and constantly increasing extent they are necessities as well, and that they belong more and more in the category of those essentials which are generally regarded as indispensable.

In America this viewpoint is finding a constantly increasing acceptance; due, no doubt, to the tremendous magnitude of the industry and to the relation it bears to the general state of business. It used to be an axiom that if the railroads were busy the country was prosperous, but it is now coming to be felt that as long as the country continues to buy motor cars there need be no fear of business stringency.

At first glance this seems hard to believe, and naturally so, because the motor car was for years the toy of the wealthy, or well to do. But as the industry grew and as an ever widening circle of users began to buy cars, it dawned on the economist that the motor car, instead of being a drain on the nation's wealth, actually contributed to an increase of that wealth. Best evidence of this is found in the fact that the banks, which formerly were very chary of "automobile paper" as collateral, are now accepting this kind of security when offered by dealers at almost as high a valuation as farm land. In other words, an American motor car dealer can borrow money to finance a shipment of motor cars just as readily as a farmer can borrow it by mortgaging his land.

There are upwards of fifteen million motor cars registered in the United States this year and it takes no very active imagination to see what an enormous volume of business these cars will create merely through their operation. They must have roads on which to run; tires, oil, gasoline and other supplies, and immense organisations to keep them in replacements and repair.

Millions of dollars are spent every day just to keep the present cars running, to say nothing of the money that is spent for new ones, and these vast sums, flowing back into the channels of trade, keep numberless subsidiary and related businesses healthy. And when it is borne in mind that there is scarcely any business that does not contribute in some way to the manufacture and maintenance of motor cars it can be seen what a tremendous part the motor car plays in keeping the country prosperous.

Take the case of the individual owner: he buys a car, and right away he begins to spend money to keep it running. That means work for other men, and when those other men have work they are going to spend money to buy the things the car owner deals in, or the things his employer deals in so that his income is augmented either directly or indirectly. Multiply that individual owner by fifteen million and you have a volume of business that reaches and benefits practically everybody in the country.

The motor car, in other words, has increased the buying power of everybody, and when you increase the buying power of a nation you increase that nation's prosperity; assuming, of course, that the increased buying power is built on a basis of sound financial health.

There are preachers of woe who have been harping for years on the theme that people buy motor cars who can't afford them, and predicting that the country would go to the demintion bow wows if this were not stopped. For a long time the banks, always conservative, took the same view but as people went on buying cars and as the country kept getting more and more prosperous, they began to see that motor cars were wealth creators, and not merely wealth absorbers, as the croakers imagined.

Auto Tourists Boom Business All Over U. S.

BY E. H. MCCARTY

General Sales Manager the Nash Motors Company

With 14,000,000 motor cars and trucks now on the highways of the United States and with every indication pointing to a continuance of sound prosperity and increased production of automobiles this year, it is interesting to note the powerful influence of the motor car over our manner of living and over business in general. Investigations made within the last few months, throw considerable light on the beneficial effects of the motor car on lines of business entirely foreign to the automobile industry.

The vast army of tourists that travels the main highways of the country throughout the summer months, by virtue of its very number, has opened new avenues of business, has extended the business of the smalltown merchants, has increased the revenues of the farmer, the hotelkeeper, the manufacturer of cameras, of fishing and hunting equipment, of the maker of knit goods, of soap and of toilet preparations, and meanwhile the widespread adoption of the automobile as a convenient means of transportation has increased suburban real estate values, has built up outlying business communities, such as department stores, furniture stores and theaters, and with all has brought health and happiness to millions.

Many interesting facts have been brought to light in the investigations I refer to. For instance, a merchant in a small town in a central Western state bought $5,000 worth of knit goods in 1922. Last year his order called for less than one-third of the same kind of goods. The knitting mill with whom this man did business immediately sent a representative to investigate. He discovered that the town in which their customer conducted his general store was on one of four principle highways in his state. It had been found necessary to make some extensive repairs on this highway, just outside the merchant's town, and traffic was being detoured in another direction. That was the explanation—lack of tourist trade.

Merchants in these smaller towns on main traveled highways are stocking a better grade of goods today than ever before, and many are buying merchandise of a character that they never carried before. Demand, inspired by the passing tourist having brought the merchandise to the shelf has resulted in a subsequent call for these same articles by the townspeople themselves. The effect obviously has been extremely beneficial not only to the merchant but also to the manufacturer by automatically providing him a wider market for his goods.

The extent to which motor travel has developed is indicated in the report of one association on the number of tourists that have visited the lake section in this particular state from the period of 1917 to 1922. In brief the report shows:

	Visitors.
1917	17,000
1918	40,000
1919	145,000
1920	200,000
1921	300,000
1922	500,000

The same ratio of travel increase has prevailed throughout all similar sections of the country.

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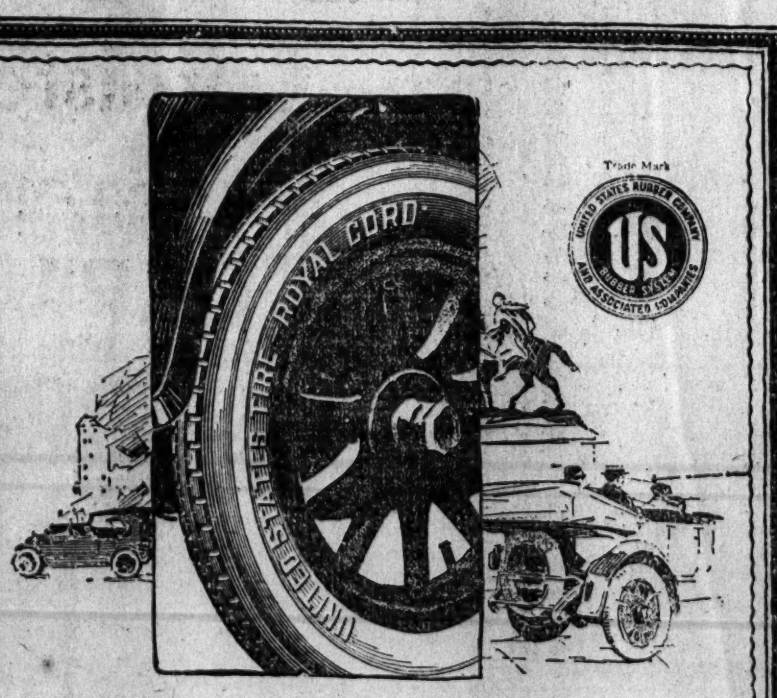

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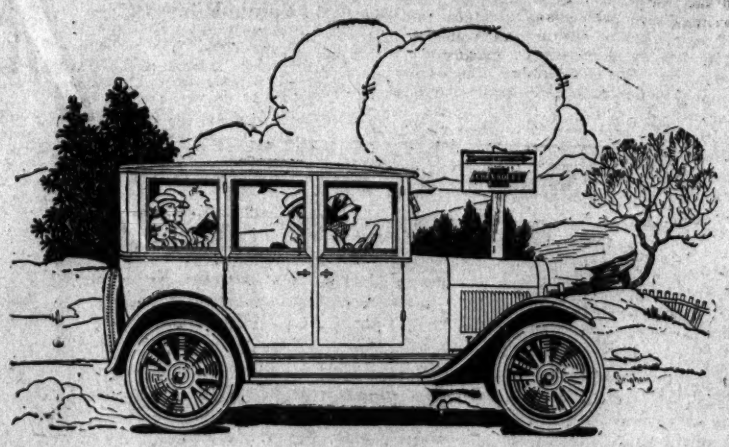

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The China Press Want Ads

OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

Large Cadillac Plant Outgrown Within 2 Years

In his first statement embracing all phases of additions and improvements to its equipment and manufacturing processes, A. U. Widman, manager of manufacturing of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, has revealed the extent of the changes which have been taking place within the new Cadillac plant since it was built two years ago.

"In 1921," states Mr. Widman, "the Cadillac forces were drawn together from seventy-seven small plants scattered throughout Detroit into the big new Clark Avenue plant situated in the triangle at the junction of the New York Central & Michigan Central railroads. While that plant at the time was considered one of the most complete in the country, from the standpoint of plant engineering, plans for further development and expansion have been in almost constant operation from the first.

"We have just completed the first unit ofour new foundry building program. It is the sand storage building, 60 by 180 feet and with a storage capacity of 8,000 tons. It is being followed by five other units, three main foundries for iron, brass and aluminum, a pattern-baking and pattern-storage building and a metal reclaiming building, the whole addition to operation from the first.

"In April of last year was completed a new salvage building devoted to the sorting, classifying and storage of metal chips and turnings. The building has proved a great source of economy in handling salvage, and, what is equally important, has released valuable space in the manufacturing building for production purposes.

"While we believed at the time of building the new plant that we had made ample provision for electric power, we have just found it necessary to install additional giant transformers to accommodate the added electrical power needed to carry the load which has been gradually increasing.

"Inspection tests on V-63 parts have established an even higher standard of perfection, and closer limits are being drawn by the company's metallurgical department in the tests of raw materials coming into the plant

"In the V-63 we were able to present Cadillac owners with more fundamental improvements than in any type produced since the introduction by us of the V-type, eight-cylinder engine in 1914. We realise, however, that the continuance of Cadillac leadership depends upon continual progress."

Great Demand For Maxwell Club Sedan

Maxwell's latest model, the club sedan, is expected by officials of that company to enjoy the largest demand in 1924 of any Maxwell ever produced.

Although its output has been raised time after time since the first announcement of the car were made, dealers in various parts of the country are still unable to meet the existing demand. Hundreds of retail orders for the car still remain unfilled.

Maxwell officials are particularly enthusiastic over the high quality of the body incorporated in this car and the roomy interior that has been designed. Many improvements in the construction of the so-called utility type of car has been effected.

Body lumber and steel are of the accepted standards found in cars usually priced far above the Maxwell. The grained textile used at the rear is similar to the top material, is long wearing and may be quickly dusted and polished. Durable granite weave cloth is used for upholstery.

That portion of the public which already has inspected the car apparently has been impressed that it has all the savings possible in the so-called utility type, and without its disadvantages. It well illustrates the efficiency of Maxwell manufacture in producing motor cars.

The club sedan is a full five-passenger inclosed model, fully equipped, including window lifters, disk steel wheels, cord tires, visor, heater, cowl ventilator and adjustable windshield. Its unusually wide doors enable rear seat passengers to enter and exit easily.

The China Press Want Ads
Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

How Gasolene Drives Your Car

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

"Please write something about the use of gasolene in a motor. What is necessary to vaporize it, and how does it furnish power?"

* * *

The above is the substance of a question the asking of which suggests that a great many persons drive autos without having any knowledge of the nature of the power under their command.

Sometimes it is dangerous to have a powerful servant whose nature you do not understand. Still, generally speaking, if a driver knows the rules of the road, has intimate practical acquaintance with the driving mechanism of the machine and possesses steady nerves, a good, quick eye, sure judgment and a lively sense of responsibility to others, he may not need to know just how and why the gasolene acts as it does. But—is there not a proper pride in knowledge of laws and causes which breeds self-respect and exalts the standard of human character?

In order to drive a steam engine fuel (coal) must be burned in a furnace; the heat of the furnace vaporizes (turns to steam) the water in a boiler; the steam is conducted from the boiler into the cylinders of the engine, where its expansive force drives to and fro the pistons which keep the wheels moving.

But the automobile engine has no furnace and no boiler, though it has cylinders and pistons. And instead of coal it has gasolene for fuel, which is burned, not in a furnace, but in the cylinders themselves.

In the steam engine the "working fluid," i. e., the active agent that does the work of driving the pistons, is vaporized water; in the automobile engine it is air in combination with vaporized gasolene, so that the fuel itself furnishes a part of the "working fluid." While the steam in the one case gets its expansive force from heat produced, so to speak, right in their midst.

In the steam engine the driving of the pistons is effected by the pressure of the continuously expanding steam; in the automobile engine the pistons are driven by a rapid series of explosions of the mixture of air and gasolene vapor in the cylinders. These explosions produce the effect of pressure. An explosion is an instantaneous expansion.

To produce the explosions fire is needed. This is supplied in the form of electric sparks sent from the magneto through the sparkplugs into the cylinders, where they set fire to the explosive mixture and expansion instantly occurs.

For reasons which there in not space enough to enter into here, the explosions only occur when there is a great deal more air than gasoline vapor in the cylinders. A proportion by volume of about nine to one produces the strongest explosion; but the proportions vary with circumstances in the running of the engine.

The vaporization of the gasoline is produced by the carburetor, which receives the liquid gasoline from the gasoline tank. The intake stroke of the engine draws the gasoline up through a needle valve into a mixing chamber, where, in the form of a fine spray, it mingles with the proper proportion of air, and the mixture thus formed enters the cylinders. Gasoline is a very volatile liquid, so much so that it slowly evaporates even at the temperature of zero, and when it is thrown into spray at the nozzle of the carburetor it vaporizes immediately.

It is well to have a general idea of what is called the "cycle" of a gas engine. In the four-cycle engine—the universal type for automobiles—the four successive phases of its action are called "events." The first event is the intake stroke, or down stroke of the piston, during which, as said above, the gasoline is sprayed into the air in the mixing chamber and drawn into the cylinders. Second comes the compression stroke, the piston rising and compressing the mixture of air and gas in the upper part of the cylinder. This compression increases the explosive energy of the mixture.

At the conclusion of the second stroke the electric spark ignites the gas at the top of the cylinder and the expansion drives the piston downward. This third stroke is the expansion, or working stroke, during which the piston acts upon the driving mechanism.

Last comes the fourth event of the cycle, an up-stroke, the "exhaust stroke," in which the piston forces out the burnt gas from the cylinder, which is thus cleared for the intake stroke of the next cycle, which instantly follows.

Motor Industry's Rise Due To Press, He Says

BY W. R. TRACY

Assistant Sales Manager Oakland Motor Car Company

Few of us ever realise the tremendous influence of the press, the newspapers and the magazines of every description, in the rapid dissemination of a new idea.

Without the press the motor car industry would never have attained its present size in the time it has—less than a quarter of a century—even while taking into consideration the fact that it fills a decided need throughout the world, that of personal transportation.

If we hark back to two other notable inventions, the steam locomotive and the steamboat, the first mainly responsible for the conquering of a continent and the second making possible the utilisation of our great lakes and rivers for commercial purposes, we find that each of these inventions took the greater part of a century to become practical realities.

These inventions were brought about in the days before the universal press, as we now understand that term. The ideas behind the inventions were largely passed on by word of mouth. The inventors had to struggle along with the few that had faith in them and furnished meager capital. Yet even those who thoroughly believed in the idea still had the great mass of the public scattered from coast to coast to convince of its merits, and then to persuade them to fall in line to make practical use of the invention.

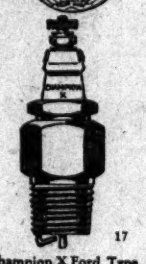
When the motor car made its advent, the public press had reached a high state of efficiency. The time had also arrived when the value of advertising was beginning to be understood. A few large companies had built up sales of national scope through their shrewdness in first understanding the value of national advertising as an important factor in getting an early hold on the national market.

Champion
Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plug—
Found All Over the World

Motor car drivers and boat owners of every country and clime have tried Champion Sparking Plugs and have not found them wanting. The unfailing spark of Champions has been as sure as the setting sun. But everything becomes less efficient with age. It is a good thing to renew your Champion Sparking Plugs every 8,000 to 10,000 miles, or if in continuous use for over a year. The very nature of the highly sensitive nickel alloy steel is bound to become less of a conductor with the intense severity of demand under the heat conditions prevailing in the combustion chamber of the cylinders.

Install an entire new set of Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs and be the gainer thereby.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



17

Champion X Ford Type
Look for the Double-Ribbed core. Buy Champion sparking plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best sparking plug satisfaction will recommend Champions.

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Not only do Dunlop Cords remain consistently the best tyres, but prices also remain consistently the lowest; and Dunlop Service consistently the best.

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Daisy Bobs Up

By Jack Lait

THE historic town of Boston, proud of its Bunker Hill, its Commons, its birthplace of Franklin, its Harvard football team (some years) and its several places where Paul Revere stood as he watched for the signal lanterns, little dreamt that its population had been augmented by a famous young woman who had chosen the modern Athens as her place of residence and artistic activities.

And who was that young woman?

Ah, had you seen her wafting through the lobby of the most exacting hotel in the city, looking neither to east nor west, a smartly togged beauty who exuded class and breeding, you might well have asked of me. And, were I assured you were neither a dick nor a bull, I should have whispered "Dixie Daisy!"

Daisy, as has been set forth in an earlier opus, had shaken the dust of New York from her dainty pumps at the suggestion of certain official gentlemen associated with municipal affairs. She had left without premeditation, and had chosen Boston because it was nearby, large enough to afford comprehensive scope to her professional practise, and north.

The northness was as essential as the other deciding attributes. Daisy knew that her last line of defense and foremost instrument of attack was her syrup-drip Geo'gia dialect, which had sugared her in on many a good thing and oiled her out of many a bad hole. And the farther north she wandered, the more kick, she knew, had the 'way daown Saouth croon.

Daisy's forte, as may be remembered by the faithful reader of those pages, was extracting honey from the flowers upon whom she lit. Her fingers were her stingers. It were rude to call her a pickpocket, for in that classification are clumsy blunderers who can't stick a digit in an empty barrel without turning in a riot call; there are boobs with five thumbs on each hand, who can't get their own keyrings out of their own pockets. But Dixie Daisy was a virtuoso.

No skulking through shopping crowds for her, furtively sneaking looks out of downcast eyes for a chance to buzz a preoccupied shoe clerk. Wasn't there risk enough in the operation itself without hazarding a success without a fee that befit?

Before Daisy would work on you, you had to give her reasonable assurance that you had something worth her endeavors. You either inadvertently revealed a prosperous wallet and she engineered her way to it, or you were among the elect and it was at least a plausible presumption that you didn't travel light. Therefore Daisy, except for individual and isolated instances where she had personally observed the alluring bundle of a well-heeled prospect, worked grand opera gatherings, costly hotels, bank foyers, resorts and rendezvous of the rich.

Daisy never flirted. She never allowed herself to be flirted with. No woman can hope to attain, maintain or retain that dash of dignity which is an elemental necessity to everyone in the proper intercourses of life, and tolerate such crass vulgarities as mashing.

But Daisy would, everything being in favorable combination, let herself be got acquainted with—which may read like rotten grammar, but tells it, and that is what grammar is for. There are many possibilities beyond the old stuff and the raw bromides of drop-the-handkerchief, the didn't-I-meet-you-somewhere racket, the bad cough hokum and the once famous but now ridiculous wink.

Daisy's advent had been diffident enough, but her presence made itself felt—and it simmered. Her fragile physical charms, the dulcet diminuendos of her speech sugared with her Southern lingo as she addressed a waiter or clerk or newsstand girl, the inconspicuous yet unoverlookable clothes that she knew just how to select and wear—they got quick and hard tumbles on all sides, and her hereabouts circulated even before anyone in Boston, except servants, had ever exchanged a syllable with the gold-handled lollypop who had registered as Miss Daisy Pedigo, Savannah, Ga.

One or two brash louts attempted to engage her in conversation on the 'phone, left what they thought were inviting notes in her pigeonhole, smirked at her in the lobby and the like. One even went so far as to tap on her door after she had called it an evening out at the theatre and had left her morning call. But such bush league technique got no one anywhere with Dixie Daisy; she didn't even register indignation, just annoyance and scarcely notice, at that.

But Taylor Flemingway, of the Roxbury Flemingways, would neither make such barber college approaches nor be so lightly flipped off. He hadn't gotten a university education for nothing, and hadn't wasted two years on Wall Street entirely, even if he had proven a dud in commerce. The Flemingways, refined out of original Puritan stock, had but one vulgarity—they were flamboyantly rich.

Taylor Flemingway, darling of the buds who weren't old enough to know better and the grass widows who were old enough but didn't want to know, clapped his cultured eye on Dixie Daisy and wanted to be informed immediately. From the deskmen, who knew him well, and the bellboys, who knew him better, he learned what they had observed, little enough—quietly behaved young woman, one of the best suites in the establishment, no visible attachments, no apparent stage connections (the first presumption when a girl is alone, unchaperoned, striking and interesting is that she must be "an actress"), no detectable weaknesses or bad habits, plenty of cash, oodles of wardrobe "changes," tipped generously but not insultingly, minded her own business absolutely, asked little and said less.

Well, whoever the little pip might be, Taylor Flemingway felt it his duty to leave nothing undone; this was a challenge to him, the niftiest silk-lined loafer and best-people lizard in New England. He would be regarded as guilty of laches, if not deliberate criminal negligence, if he let such a bit of bric-a-brac leave town or linger long in town without at least an earful of his pedigreed wheezes.

Flemingway knew several selective systems, each tried and of high average selling reaction and resistance dilution. He sized up this case from all the few and narrow angles of vision to hand, and decided getting on her wire by mistake wouldn't go across, stepping up and addressing her by name with some lame come-on prologue would never get him into second gear, bribing the doorman to keep the taxis off and gallantly offering her a seat in his roadster might not click, and any variant of the flirtation business would be a laugh. He thought of doing that shoot-the-roll stuff of stepping boldly though smoothly up, raising his hat and asking her frankly if she wouldn't dine with him, since they both seemed to be alone, but he lost his nerve, which was his foremost feature.

So he decided on the surefire, the old reliable.

The Men Stopped at the Threshold and Watched from Behind.

He had Wally McMurchison frame it with his sweetie, Cissie Fillard, playing in a musical show. Mac, Cissie and Flemingway were to sit about until the little stranger drifted into sight, then Cissie was to be the go-between. That method, of course, has obvious advantages. Girls do not blow up or strut off when addressed by other girls. One girl can insinuate, and even say things, to another that no male could get away with at that stage of relations, etc., etc.

Cissie was a ready-made fixer who had been fixed herself, and who had no conscientious scruples or whimsicalities. Certainly — she would take a hand, and, what was more, she would put it over. Was it a bet—say, a century note? Flemingway nodded. He knew that for another hundred Cissie would take a chance at cutting a throat if not too many curious bystanders were looking, so he was satisfied he had picked the right emissary.

Daisy blew in after the theatre. She had seen the show in which Cissie worked. Flemingway and McMurchison had noticed her there, and Mac had run back to give Cissie that information in the way of a special extra bulletin. Cissie was off half an hour before the finale, so she and the boys were at the hotel before Daisy arrived. And when she tripped to the key-window at the desk, Cissie was breathing on her neck.

"Didn't I see you at our theatre tonight, dearie?" she asked.

Daisy turned and read her inside out, all around and back again, up and down and all over in one easy, uncommunicative glance.

"Wha, yaiss," she said pleasantly and with her Dixie record in its best working order. "You weh the vampah, wehn't you?"

"Discovered," giggled Cissie. "You were in the second row, on the aisle."

"But—haow did you notice me, in all that craowd?"

Cissie shook her head and smiled. She put both her hands on Daisy's trim, slender shoulders.

"How could I help noticing you?" she gushed. "You made all these Boston hicks look like chambermaids, New York clothes and all. I knew you were no native. Where are you from, girlie?"

Daisy told her what Cissie, of course, already knew. More questions developed the other facts that Cissie already knew, and that she was in town for a few days because she had misunderstood the date of her mother's arrival from abroad.

So — Daisy was alone! Probably mighty lonesome, too—eh? Of course. Then why not—oh, it was a dandy idea!—why not join Cissie's party? Oh, of course, Daisy would be welcome; Cissie's fiance and a college friend, a Mr. Flemingway, of the Roxbury Flemingways, dirty with money, but otherwise socially sanitary, and a terribly good sort. How about it?

Daisy yielded—after a second assurance that she would be welcome. Cissie, her eyes blazing with success and the hundred-dollar cinch, ushered her easy victim to a bench in the lounge, where Mac and Flem, utterly surprised and properly delighted, were introduced to Cissie's new friend, the dear child whose mamma had cabled that she would land on the Empress of Siam next Sunday instead of the Empress of Tasmania last Monday.

Would Miss Pedigo enjoy a little snack of supper—a dance, too, perhaps? The band in the grill was regarded as the best in town after the theatre. Daisy shrugged her shoulders with fascinating helplessness; she was in the hands of her friend, Miss Fillard. If Miss Fillard thought——

Miss Fillard thought it would be just corking, and added out of her own head that Mr. Flemingway was no common trotter—a very accomplished, even a dangerously gifted trotter, in fact. Daisy said she hoped her Southern dancing ways wouldn't be too noticeably tame among these big city folks 'way up here, where such things were far more intensively developed, of course—and she flitted along and promptly set Flemingway dizzy in the first jazz; he had never danced with anything quite so weightless, fluent and fleecy in all his dancing philanderings.

And when she talked! Bright lines weren't exactly Flemingway's pet dish, but when Daisy talked he forgot to freshen up his ginger ale from his thin silver flask and still felt himself floating on ether. This was more than a star pick-up; it was a sensation.

Daisy wouldn't taste anything kickier than tea—her mother would never approve of her being out so late with gentlemen whose families she (mamma) didn't know as it was. As for Scotch, she baigged to be aixcused if you-all won't mahnd. And she thought she had better say good night now.

The trio escorted her back to the desk and it was arranged that Cissie should take her to luncheon next day and should arrange a little foursome again for after the show.

The luncheon was a very quiet affair, during which Cissie emphasized Flemingway's connections, resources, propensities and other attractions.

"And he's cookoo over you, dearie," she confided. "I know. My fiance and he are buddies, and Mac called me up this morning—he always calls me up every morning, of course—and told me Flem was raving over you, absolutely raving, dearie."

Sunday wasn't far off. Flemingway, wise cracker and metropolitan sharpshooter that he was, of course never doubted Daisy's whole story, and he feared that with the coming of Sunday would come the coming of mamma and the going of Daisy, back to Savannah—which was a long, long journey. So it was incumbent upon him to work fast.

Cissie's missionary work and applied propaganda, under instructions, was intended to bridge much of the usual preliminary tee-off and follow-up shooting. Daisy should be fairly receptive and reasonably responsive by the first dance the second evening, Flemingway calculated.

And so she seemed. She was a bit less reserved, though she had dropped none of her winsome Southern coyness. She seemed to put more vim into her dancing without appearing to put any more strain or vehemence there. Flemingway was slipping fast and falling hard. Pretty women were his most familiar instruments, but this one seemed to sustain the notes he struck until their vibrance synchronized with his quickening heartbeats. He had an impulse that was growing irresistible to—to kiss her; to throw to the four corners all he had trained himself to do and to say and not to do and never to say.

Could it be, he asked himself?

Was this, then, that cryptic, elusive, almost mythical thing called love? He had heard of it, had even seen it first-hand—among saps and yokels and superannuated imbeciles and callow cake-eaters. But, Taylor Flemingway! Oh, no, it was too absurd. He fancied the girl, yes; who wouldn't? He had been taken with her at first sight, which was no novelty, and had gone to some length to meet her, which was no unique manifestation, either.

He had expected, yea, intended, that she should sip highballs, go stepping, stand for the conventionally unconventional closed-car petting, and then—well, one could never blueprint in advance with a new one after that. But he had hopes, naturally; expectations, at least an attractive, rich and trained man's chances.

But what was this crazy stuff running around in his fuddled bean now? He was glad, strangely, that she refused his liquor! Why should that be? Well, he—well, she—she was different. Different? That was what all the pinheads said when they were hit for keeps.

Why was she different? How was she different? It dawned on him that she was different enough in ways and points enough, which wasn't so startling—there might always come one prettier, niftier and cuter than those before. But the amazing truth was that HE was different. Never before had he felt as he did now. What was it?

A word stole into his brain, a word he had always associated with common chumps and low-voltage clodhoppers. The word was—marriage!

He looked at her slender white hands. His eyes gravitated on the left one. They irised to the third finger and remained concentrated there. That was the spot, the symbolic very spot; that was where a narrow platinum band should be. And he would put it there. He knew now. He believed now.

A dance struck up. The introduction jarred him from his enamored reverie. Mac and Cissie were rising to swing into the syncope. Flemingway mumbled something hoarsely and unintelligibly, came to his feet almost with a reel, pulled himself up and bowed the expected invitation.

They glided out upon the floor where the laughing couples were assiduously at it. He said nothing, but his heart was pumping. He turned Daisy into a corner, hiding with his tall form and broad back her whole petite person.

Then he held her suddenly tight and kissed her full on her parted lips.

And the band stopped just then.

Daisy turned and walked to the table slightly in advance of Flemingway. She picked up her purse, which she had left at her plate, and, without a word or a sign of any emotion, without a parting, without a reproof, without a glance, she continued on.

Flemingway, stunned, followed—slowly. Mac, without knowing what it was all about, fell into step with him. Cissie, bewildered, slid into her chair.

Daisy passed the outer door and stopped. The men stopped at the threshold and watched from behind. Daisy's hands were gripped tightly. Her little left fist was closed, clenched. She appeared to be trying to compose herself, and when she had partly succeeded she turned.

"Wha do you follow me—aftah what's happened?" she inquired in low voice, but unmistakable tone of authority.

"My dear Miss Pedigo," protested Flemingway, taking a step toward her and striving to seize her hand—the left one—which she, with a natural gesture of recoil, slid behind her back. "I—I forgot myself. I am sorry."

"Good night," said Daisy.

"But, my dear Miss—my dear girl. Let me say what was on my mind, in my heart, on my lips. I want to ——"

"Ah'm sorry. Good night."

And she breezed off, to the desk, to the elevator, to her apartment.

When Taylor Flemingway 'phoned next morning Miss Pedigo had left—checked out. He tried every other hotel in town without results. He met the Empress of Tasmania after two sleepless nights, but saw no Daisy there, found no Mrs. Pedigo had been booked.

And when Cissie demanded her hundred he ducked the issue, dodged her persistent duns, and finally confessed:

"Cissie, I lost it."

"What do you mean you lost it? Lost what?"

"Your hundred."

"What if you did? You've got plenty of hundreds."

"But I lost that particular hundred; had a special century note stuck away in my waistcoat pocket. Now, I begin to understand how she got that seven hundred I had in my billfold, but how ever she had the time to go through me is more than I——"

"What in the name of Matteawan are you mooning about?" asked Cissie.

"Nothing—nothing; my housekeeper, she robbed me of some money I left in my dress clothes. I'll mail you a check for that hundred. And don't ever mention the subject again. I'm fed up on it."

Public Utility Recognition Of Motor Car Index Of Demand

BY ALFRED REEVES
General Manager, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce)

The fact that fourteen and a half million cars and trucks are operating on our highways is the strongest evidence of public appreciation of motor transportation. The sale of 4,000,000 of these vehicles, during the past year indicates a great general demand.

Perhaps, however, one of the most definite marks of public insistence on the motor vehicle as a means of travel may be noted in the fact that public utility corporations are adopting buses and trucks for their short haul operations. At the beginning of this year there are 107 street railways using motor buses, as compared with 56 a year ago; and there are 37 short line railroads using gasoline propelled vehicles with flange wheels in comparison to 20 railroads using this type of equipment at the beginning of 1923.

These corporations are in business to give service to the public and to make money. They are finding out that the motor bus is a popular, profitable means of conveyance, especially in there regions where there is not sufficient population to provide mass transportation at a low price.

They are finding also, as pioneer bus operators have found for a number of years, that the public is often willing to pay double the street car fare for the more comfortable ride in the bus.

In the transportation of freight with its door to door service and saving time, the railroads are finding that the motor truck is providing an effective competitor over short haul distances even where the motor rate is higher.

In a recent study of hauling apples by truck in Franklin County, Massachusetts, made by the Department of Agriculture, it was found that truck delivery time was less in every case than the railroad up to distances of eighty miles, and that under many circumstances the motor vehicle could afford to make a competitive rate. The railroads are quickly grasping the logic of this situation and at many points are adopting truck transportation.

SAVING OF TIME

What holds true for the motor vehicle operated by a corporation also applies in the individual case. Greater comfort and saving of time are the foundations on which our motor transportation system has been erected.

The outlook for the future is promising. Road building is going forward at the rate of 35,000 miles per year. Of the 17,000,000 cars and trucks owned throughout the world only 15 percent are in foreign lands, which means that there is a great unenveloped market abroad.

The business of supplying replacements for such of the 14 500,000 motor vehicles as go out of use every year forms a basic market at home, augmented by the new demands created by the growth in wealth and population and by the more intensive use of motor travel.

The automobile industry, which gives employment to 2,750,000 people in its factories, sales rooms and in the plants making its supplies of raw materials, has an important influence on general employment and business conditions. Motor vehicle demand, even during the usual dull seasons of the past twelve months, has been very active, and those in the business expect that 1924 will at least equal the excellent record of the year just concluded.

Ford Exhibits Wide Variety Of Power Units

The first international exposition of equipment for every construction and agricultural use opened January 5 when the Ford Power Equipment Exposition inaugurated its first special display, in conjunction with the display of the Ford Motor Company in the Ford Motor Company Building, Broadway at Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

The exposition, which contains more than 100 exhibits from eighty manufacturers in the United States and Canada, displays only that made by recognised manufacturers who have designed equipment now used with the Ford truck and the Fordson tractor which make these two power plants equivalent to heavy duty trucks and incorporate them in other machinery in a manner which increases the efficiency of the equipment.

Hauling capacity bodies and fixations have been evolved in trailers for the Fordson tractor. For the Ford one-ton truck lighter equipment of bodies and truck bodies also have been built. The Fordson tractor is the motor unit of other heavy construction machinery which has made possible cuts of as much as one-half in the purchase price and upkeep of these units. The displays include steam rollers of three, four and five ton rating, with the Fordson used as power plant and controlling unit. A number of designs of graders, snow plows and scrapers are shown, all being made for one-man operation and control.

An improved type cement mixer is shown mounted on the Ford one-ton truck. Gasoline locomotives for all standard narrow gauge industrial railroads also are made for the Fordson tractor. Two types are displayed at the exposition, both having the same basic principles of construction. Every necessary piece of road construction or building equipment is included in the exposition developed in its most efficient and finest form, although each is notable for its economy.

Other displays include saw mills, plows and assorted farm equipment, air compressors, hoists and various other equipment, all designed with the idea of giving the maximum service at minimum cost and trouble.

Gaston Plantiff, manager of the Eastern division of the Ford Motor Company, is chairman of the supervisory committee and Guy H. Hall is manager of the exposition.

Buick Of 1924 Puts 1904 Type In Antique Class

"The mtor car of today is just as different from that of twenty years ago as are the flappers and sheiks of 1924 from the sirens and swains of 1904," says E. T. Strong, general sales manager of the Buick Motor Company.

"Looking over the old catalogues of automobile manufacturers who have been in business over a long period of years produces the same sensation as that awakened in perusing the old family photograph album.

"Some of the things termed the last word in automobiles of the 1904 regime appear quite as humorous as the cut of Uncle Charlie's coat or Aunt Mary's bodice as proudly exploited in the letters of our ancestors.

"Take the Buick catalogue of 1905. We find that the then current Buick model represented the best thought and creative genius of its inventors and embodied every feature and advantage of the latest foreign and American inventions. For particulars we find that these included a two-cylinder engine that would take on high any hill suitable or safe for automobiling. We also find that the frame was of angle iron, with cross supports and corners re-enforced; there was an individual oil pump for each bearing, two-speed sun-and-planet type of transmission, ignition by magneto, and a safety cranking device. We learn that the body was built of wood, that it had two individual front seats with doors to the rear seats on carved brass hinges.

"Then we look at the picture of this creation—we 1924 wiseacres—and laugh. Just because the Buick we now know has, by way of contrast, a six or four cylinder engine, that the frame is of re-enforced channel steel with four heavy cross members, that it has a self lubricating motor, selective sliding gear type of transmission, with three speeds forward and one reverse, ignition by high tension electric generator and storage battery, an electric self starter and four wheel brakes.

"The body of this progeny of the now comical 1904 has nothing in common with the construction of the latter. It is of steel and here are inclosed types with the comforts and conveniences of a miniature drawing room.

"Observing these two masterpieces of widely separated vintage, one cannot but contemplate the wonderful advances intervening between the advent of the one and the other. Buick catalogues tell the story. It is a story of marvelous engineering progress in every major unit of the automobile."

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR

The four-seater Standard is the family car de luxe. As reliable as it is powerful; as comfortable as it is roomy, and exceptionally easy to control.

CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phones West 131 and 107

Stud-baker Scores Three Victories In Single Month

Within Space Of One Week, Light-Six, Special-Six And Big-Six Win Races

During a space of exactly one week Studebaker cars scored three signal victories in racing contests and endurance trials, which were held in widely separated parts of the Western hemisphere, extending from the Pacific Coast of North America, into Mexico, and down to the west coast of South America.

1. On October 14th, a Studebaker Light-Six driven by Mr. Rafael Sotomayor, was the winner of a 488 mile (76-kilometer) race held over a winding, mountainous course in Chile. The race started at Chorillos and led through Quilque and Limache. The course was particularly hazardous, and one which exacted heavily on the stamina of an automobile.

2. On the same day, Mr. D. A. Jenkins, driving a Studebaker Special-Six, left Salt Lake City, (U. S. A.) for Los Angeles, a distance of 853 miles (1365 kilometers). He arrived in Los Angeles 23 hours and 43 minutes later, thereby establishing a new record for speed which had never before been accomplished between these two cities—either by automobile or railroad train.

3. On October 21st, the Studebaker Big-Six scored a complete victory in a special race held on Chapultepec Track, Mexico City, under the auspices of the Reporters' Syndicate of that city.

This trio of victories adds further proof of the endurance and dependability of Studebaker cars. In this connection, it is significant to note that every Studebaker model—the Light-Six, the Special-Six and the Big-Six—participated in the winning of laurels, one victory having been earned by each model. This demonstrates that speed, endurance and reliability are qualities that are characteristic of every Studebaker car, regardless of its size or type.

Studebaker has taken a very prominent part in a number of North and South American races held this year. For the second year in succession, the Studebaker Special-Six won the Gran Premio of Argentine, South America's foremost race classic. In this year's Gran Premio, Studebaker gained further distinction through the winning of the trophy awarded by the President of the Argentine Republic for the fastest time between Rosario and Buenos Aires. This honor was won by a Light-Six, which, despite the size of the competing cars, finished only one car behind the victorious Studebaker Special-Six.

The Studebaker Special-Six also scored a commendable victory in the May 27th race held at Coronel Suarez, Argentine, and in the speed trial held on July 9th at Mar del Plata, a famous Argentine resort.

The Big-Six also won first honors for Class 3 cars in this year's Pikes Peak road race, an annual speed event which is run over the highway leading to the summit of Pikes Peak, a famous mountain in the state of Colorado (U. S. A.).

12 Plants Produce Chevrolet Cars

Over 5,500,000 Square Feet Of Floor Space; 22,675 Employees

To the man in the street the fact that he sees many Chevrolet cars in operation conveys little idea of the tremendous manufacturing facilities and huge financial resources necessary to achieve the production which supplies the enormous demand for this popular car.

Truly the increase of Chevrolet owners has been remarkable. But none less remarkable is the growth of Chevrolet factories and their equipment necessary to produce quality cars at quantity prices.

The main plant at Flint, Michigan has been increased to a total floor space of 1,335,000 square feet. The Assembly Plant at St. Louis, Missouri totals 1,127,800 square feet, the factory at Oakland, California has been increased to nearly a half-million square feet, while the works at Tarrytown, New York now exceed this by 50 percent. A large factory formerly devoted to other General Motors Corporation business at Janesville, Wisconsin, has been changed to an assembly plant for Chevrolet, with floor space of nearly a half-million square feet. In addition, new plants have been erected at Buffalo, New York, and Cincinnati, Ohio, totalling together over a half-million square feet.

Other factories engaged in the production of Chevrolet axles, gears, forgings, transmissions and small parts, in Detroit and Bay City, Michigan and Toledo, Ohio, bring the grand total of floor space devoted to the manufacture and assembly of Chevrolet cars, trucks and parts to well over five and one-half million square feet. This amounts to the huge total of more than 120 acres of floor space.

The number of employes in the twelve plants devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the Chevrolet totals 22,675, and is constantly growing.

These facts and figures give some idea of the high place which this well built, fully equipped small car occupies in the esteem of the people of the world.

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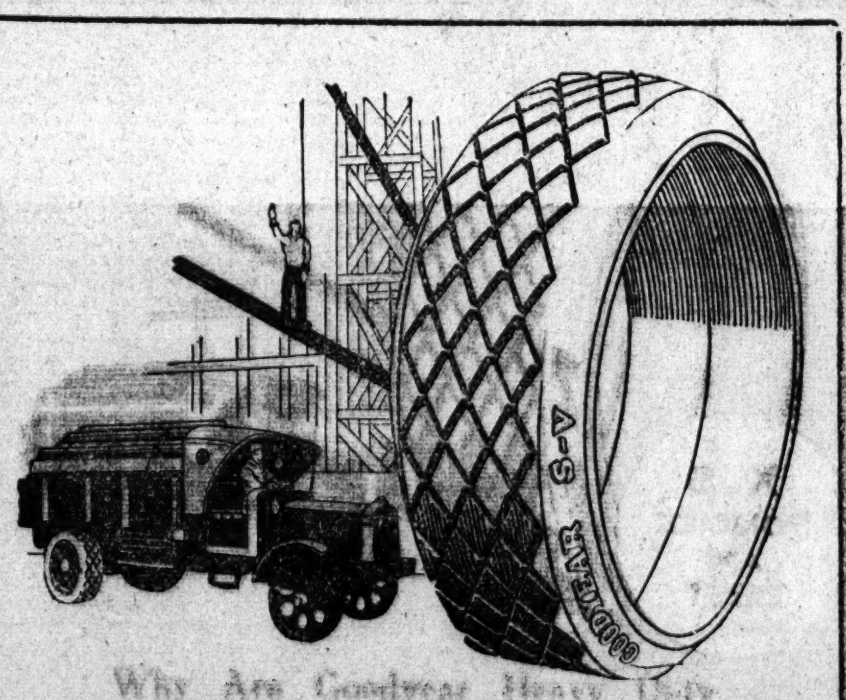

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Franklin Inventor Sees Prophecy Come True

Twenty-two years ago John Wilkinson, inventor and designer of the first Franklin automobile, now vice-president and consulting engineer of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, predicted that the automobile would completely revolutionize transportation methods by land, according to an article which appeared in "The Syracuse Herald" on January 15, 1902. Most of his prophecy has come true, as is evident in the following quotation:

"Electricity will undoubtedly be the power of the future on all railroads and trolley lines. The gas engine will hold sway for marine purposes and in place of all stationary steam plants. The steam engine will have to go.

"The gas engine will be used for automobiles unless some inventor discovers an economical method of generating electricity from heat. If this occurs electricity will supplant all powers for all purposes.

"The progress in automobiles depends upon the roads, but good roads are upon us and surely before another twenty-five years goes by good roads will be everywhere. It is purely a question of economy as fast as the adoption of the automobile for general purposes is concerned. It can move goods much cheaper than the horse. In the West they are already harvesting their grains with automatic harvesters and at the end of another twenty-five years you will see the farmers bringing their produce into market in automobiles. The automobile itself will cost much less than it does now."

Hudson Dealer Sees Fine Outlook For Cars This Year

The year 1923 closed as one of the most encouraging the automobile industry ever passed through. Values reached a point which can truly be referred to as phenomenal. Business in general is much improved. Particularly is this true of the agricultural sections. Production of the various automobile factories has been distinguished by more careful selection of materials, better workmanship and assembly, combined with a desire to give more in service and satisfaction to the buyer.

Never has the outlook been better for the automobile seller and buyer than it is for 1924. Automobiles represent greater value than ever before. Power plants are improved, body designs are more attractive and comfortable. Closed cars, with their added comfort and utility, are growing more popular.

Much has been accomplished in the building of good roads, broadening the farmer's outlook by getting him to the city, and doing the same for the city man by getting him out into the country. The suburban dwellings, with their advantages, are made more attractive by convenient transportation provided by the automobile. There are fine paved roads everywhere.

Automobile dealers and distributors are preparing themselves to take care of the sales possibilities and to render to the owners the best service possible. We should have the best year in our experience.

New Dodge Car Is Marked By Attractive Features

Marked improvement in appearance and comfort is apparent in the new line of Dodge Brothers motor cars. The improvement in appearance is exceptionally striking.

While the basic characteristics of dependability and low maintenance cost of the familiar Dodge Brothers cars of recent days are present, there is an air of distinctiveness in the newest production that surpasses all previous efforts of this concern to build a moderately priced car of splendid appearance and utmost dependability.

The wheelbase is longer, the body is lower and the rear springs changed to semi-elliptical type are underslung and increased from forty-five to fifty-five inches in length.

All the popular features are embodied in the design of the complete line which includes a touring car, roadster, coupe, two types of sedan and screen side and panel side commercial cars of three-fourths ton capacity. All steel bodies—as first introduced by Dodge Brothers in their open passenger cars several years ago—are now used for all types.

Another distinct new feature is the louvers, or ventilator slits, in the sides of the hood panels. This change increases the flow of air through the radiator and reduces the flow of hot air to the floor boards, making summer driving more comfortable.

A Moscow Letter

By Arthur Ruhl (Spiridonovka)

In this continent called Russia anything can happen. Observe, for example, the Ostiaki. There are about a hundred thousand of them and they live on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, between the Pechora and Lena rivers. They never heard of the revolution or of Bolshevism.

The exposition, which has brought so many queer fish to Moscow, brought thither a delegation of Ostiaki. They were keenly disappointed when told that they were not to see the Czar. Deeply touched by their unhappy state, the Moscow authorities are keeping a few of the more likely for a course of instruction, so that they may return as full-fledged stump-speakers to their native ice and tundra.

There is the same double face, or innumerable faces, to Moscow itself, and even to so small a corner of it as the exposition. To visit the latter as it looked last Sunday, with the river full of pleasure boats, pavilions and promenades crowded with careless, happy people, and the whole bathed in the beguiling warmth of a beautiful autumn sun, you would think the revolution gone and gone, that all had adjusted themselves to the new order and that only the intransigeant had cause to complain.

Not quite. In one of the exposition booths a lady of high degree was serving the populace with beer. She worked from early morning until 10 o'clock at night and opened and served something like 1,500 bottles. Her hands were cut and stained before she got through. In view of the fact that her name was one of the proudest in old Russia, her behavior might be regarded as rather sportsmanlike, as showing a willingness to meet the new conditions more than half way. Not so by the exposition official who came around that afternoon to check up the employes and see how things were going.

"What's this!" he demanded of her immediate boss, on hearing who she was. "We don't want any names like that here. There are none too many jobs for our own people!"

And so the lady is again looking for work—not so easy a thing to find if your name and connections aren't just right, even in a workers' republic.

"A strong horse and a timid deer," so runs the Russian proverb, "can't be hitched to the same cart." But "Izvestia's" cartoonist thinks that they are trying something of the sort, nevertheless. The director of the Nizhni Novgorod Fair is a former big business man, Malsheff, who is now co-operating with the Soviet government and trying to build up trade. He is pictured as driving a chariot drawn by a fiery charger wearing a Communist's cap and spectacles and labeled "State Trade," hitched with slender deer, dubbed "Private Capital," and wearing a "capitalistic" bowler hat. Both animals are snorting enthusiastically and galloping apparently ahead.

The "Beznozhnik," or "Godless One," the comic paper devoted to ridiculing religion and the Orthodox Church, is rather hard put to be funny week after week on a subject the funny things that can be said about which are rather limited and in a direction in which the bulk of the Russian people, after all, have little desire to go. One of its recent cartoons pictures a husky peasant sneezing violently and blowing out of his head thereby devils and divers hobgoblins. There is a touch of reality here. Some of his innumerable superstitions the Russian peasant might better sneeze away, and there is a slight substratum of genuine protest beneath a movement which, for the greater part, is political lockeying rather than real reform.

According to figures recently published, there were "liquidated"—closed, that is to say—during the first seven months of the present year fifty-four churches and six other religious organisations. Set against the enormous size of Russia and its countless churches this is not a startling figure. As a matter fo fact, a stranger coming into Moscow and seeing crowded churches on every side and hearing church bells from morning to night would never realize that there had been any attack on the Church at all. Former Patriarch Tikhon—he and the faithful do not admit, of course, that he is not still head of the Orthodox Church—holds services all over Moscow in one church after another and these services are so packed with devout followers that it is quite the regular thing for several to faint away. The seizure of church valuables still occurs from time to time. A monastery near the onetime fashionable Black Sea watering place Soukoom was recently closed and its gold and silver taken. Although the monastery was only forty-six years old, the amount of treasure taken, according to the Moscow papers, amounted to about two hundred pounds of gold and six hundred pounds of silver.

Drunken pople are less frequently seen in Moscow than in New York, but the making of "samogonka," or homebrewed spirits, is a frequent cause of action in the municipal courts, and one hears even more of it from the country. A village of thirty-eight "souls," as they say in Russia, became so grieved at the lack of strong drink that they each contributed what grain they could spare, gave it all to a dextrous old woman skilled in the making of samogonka, and the communistic celebration resulting therefrom brought the whole village before the local magistrate. In another instance, according to the veracious country correspondent of "Izvestia," a militiaman came on a still and, wishing to destroy the samogonka in the presence of a witness, called in the first passerby. The latter took up one of the bottles to identify its contents, savored its bouquet, and before the militiaman could wrest it away from him he had swallowed all the evidence. One-fourth of all the cases in the village courts are said to be prosecutions for the making of home brew.

First Packard Plant Was Started 2 Years Before Initial Show

"The history and development of the Packard Motor Car Company is an especially interesting one in that it is contiguous with that of the American automobile and the national automobile shows," said Lee J. Eastman, president of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York.

The Packard factory was started in Warren, Ohio, by J. W. Packard in 1899, two years before the first national show. However, the Packard company as it exists today was not incorporated until 1903, when H. B. Joy, Russel Alger, James MacMillan, Truman Newberry and associates purchased the Warren plant and moved it to Detroit. It is a notworthy fact that the original incorporators or their sons are still officers of the company, members of the board of directors, or among the largest stockholders.

The Packard company as one of the earliest pioneers was forced to design and originate much machinery to perfect many of the mechanical parts necessary to construct an automobile.

In 1904 Packard put on the market its first four-cylinder automobile, and this type was manufactured until 1912, when it was superceded by a six-cylinder model. Previous to 1904 all Packards had been one or two cylinder types. Constant tests and experiments led to the development of the Packard Twin-Six, which was introduced to the public in 1914. That same year work was started on the Single-Six and, after two years of development, it was ready for factory production when the war forced it temporarily into the background.

Production was concentrated upon trucks and the Liberty motor. For almost two years the Packard factory worked night and day, turning out aircraft engines and trucks. As a result, production of the Single-Six was delayed, and it was not until 1920 that it made its appearance.

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De Dion	12HP	Limousine	(latest type)
Panhard	15HP	,,	(model 1922)
Citroen	10HP	,,	(model 1922)
Crossley	18HP	Saloon	(almost new)
Unic 4	13HP	Limousine	(model 1922)
Renault	12HP	,,	(model 1923)
Hupmobile		,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4		,,	(model 1922)
Studebaker	(light 6)	,,	(model 1923)
Buick 6		Sedan	(model 1921)
Citroen (home made)		,,	(model 1923)

ROADSTERS

Fiat	Roadster	(model 1920)
Morris-Oxford	,,	(model 1921)
Studebaker	,,	(sport model)
Buick	,,	(sport model)

TOURING CARS

Albert	11.9	4-5 Touring	(model 1923)
Austin	5	seater ,,	(model 1922)
Humber	5	,,	(model 1922)
Delage	5	,,	(like new)
De Dion	5	,,	(model 1921)
Citroen	5	,,	(big model)
Fiat	5	,,	(latest model)
Essex	5	,,	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5	,,	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5	,,	(model 1921)
Studebaker	5	,,	(done 2,500 miles)
Hupmobile	5	,,	(model 1920)
Cadillac	5-7	,,	(model 59)
Cole 8	5-7	,,	(model 1922)
Hudson	5	,,	(model 1923)
Nash 6	5-7	,,	(model 1921)

The China Press Want Ads

OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

But the result was as the commingling of two streams. Those who had gone to the right, in such ill-judged haste, had but one great thought—and that was to get back again. Meantime, Mr. J. G. Lyon sorted himself somewhat out of the bunch together with Vaughan Craddock, that brave and doughty heavyweight, and together they raced for home.

They had not far to go and at one time it appeared that the aforesaid Vaughan Craddock was about to sweep the board by winning the light and heavyweight. But Lyon pipped him just before the last jump, and in winning his first hunt, secured at one and the same time, the coveted privilege henceforward of displaying his lithe and graceful form before his numerous friends, clad in the glad pink garments that even Solomon had no right to wear, for Solomon missed one of the finest things in life when he failed to take up paperhunting. But we must not be to hard on him for it should be borne in mind that he had a thousand wives—so he probably had a somewhat thin time.

And so the winners are Lyon and Vaughan Craddock and another Consolation Hunt passes away into the vista of what has been. The only way to have another chance at it would be to go and see "Dear Brutus" at the Lyceum, but, I solemnly warn the fond readers, that whatever he did in the Hunt which lost him the Hunt he will probably do all over again.

The card reads as follows:

Start: Xmas Village, about one mile past the second Bridge, Minghong Road.

Finish: Mrs. Billie Coutts' Line.

Hunt Laid By: Messrs. G. Grayrigge and J. C. Greig.

1. Mr. J. G. Lyon on Wee Jimmie.
2. Mr. V. Craddock on Mah Jongg (Heavyweight winner).
3. Mr. A. Hughes on Dash.
4. Mr. E. C. Allan on The Hawfinch.
5. Mr. F. S. Gibbings on Emerald Bay.
6. Mr. S. R. Patterson on (?).

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

haps negreative is the word, since all his characters are accused of wearing the mask of Bernard Shaw. His latest subject is Joan of Arc, and America gives it its baptism.

"The play was awaited breathlessly—at least by Shavians; and they had the chance to catch their breath twice, once at the praise by Heywood Broun, and then at the dispraise by Percy Hammond. Mr. Broun printed his verdict in two succeeding issues of the *World* so that it should not be claimed. "Saint Joan" he declares "is, in our judgment, the finest play written in the English language in our day." To Mr. Hammond of the New York *Tribune*, evidently not disposed to go down on his marrow bones to any Anglicised Irish epigramatist, it is "Just another example of Mr. Shaw's gift for interminable rag-chewing and it is over so far as entertainment is concerned, long before the final curtain falls."

No wonder Shaw wrote "Fanny's First Play." He revels in pulling the legs of his critics while they think they are pulling his.

• • •

MRS. DOT

Booking opens this week for the B. W. A. production of Somerset Maughan's witty comedy "Mrs. Dot." I understand that a capital cast has been chosen and that rehearsals are going with a swing. The ladies are producing the play themselves and are headed by Mrs. Jory. We will have the opportunity of seeing "Mrs. Dot" at the Lyceum in the first week of March.

• • •

I must pass on a delightful Mah Jongg story that has just come to my notice. I hope you haven't heard it because it ought to mean another little smile.

The maid went to her mistress and said: "Madam, I am sorry, but I must leave you." "Oh," said the mistress, "I hope you are not unhappy here." "No madam," was the reply, "but I think the master is going mad. I saw him looking for something under the table and on asking him what he was looking for he said 'The East Wind.'"

• • •

Here is another. The man arrived home after a heavy day at the office and was met at the door by the nurse who said: "Your wife has presented you with triplets."

He raised his hands and shouted "Pung again."

• • •

THE NEW WAY WITH SCHOOLGIRLS

The experiment has been tried at Taunton of taking a party of schoolgirls to the Assizes "for educational purposes." We await further items of news as follows:

"A novel feature, which is being watched with interest by educationists all over the country, has been added to the curriculum at a famous girls' school in the South of London. The principal, who is a firm believer in her pupils being brought up to see Life as it really is, has had an observation post built in the shrubbery adjacent to the local golf course, from which the bigger girls can listen unobserved to the language of players who drive out of bounds at the critical seventeenth. Even the Vicar (say the young ladies) can be original—almost educational—at times; but they are indebted for the cream of their instruction to the retired Army majors with whom the club abounds."

"Instead of a holiday task in the Christmas vacation, the top class at St. Winfred's High School, Boggleton-on-Sea, are going to make a round of London's night clubs—under suitable escort, of course—and a prize is to be awarded for the best essay on the experience."

"At St. Belinda's Academy for Young Ladies, New Forest, they have a head mistress who is not afraid of revolutionary innovations. No stodgy curriculum of dull text-books for the Belinda Belles. Pupils are encouraged to read French novels and plays of the Restoration Period. A great broadening of the collegiate mind is claimed to have resulted already from this daring experiment, though it is admitted that it would be more successful if the younger members did not so frequently miss the point."

Recs. Defeat Police 6 To 1; Club Winner

(Continued from Page 1)

bunched too much in front of goal, allowing the defence to concentrate.

Their fifth goal was a fine effort by G. Johansson who streaked in from the right and finished cleanly.

Several goals were wasted by the Recs in the goal mouth, Sofoulis and Johansson lifting over the bar in wonderful style, when it looked impossible to miss.

The last goal came from a perfect corner by G. Johansson C. Sofoulis converting cleanly.

On the whole, the football was not of a high order, and though no one in either team was specially poor, neither was anyone specially good.

The best feature was the Recs back division, Xavier has recovered, and with Turner, had the measure of the Police forwards, who failed to cohere. The Police team missed Quayle at back, and seemed unable to settle down.

Club Lusitano Beats Hockey Club's 'B' Team

(Continued from page 1)

combination between the halves and forwards being excellent. For the Hockey Club, Crompton and Columbine played well but they received very little backing and despite strenuous efforts were unable to score for their side. White, at center-half worked hard, but also suffered from insufficient backing.

In the friendly game between the Junior Hockey Club and the Endeavorers, the former won by the score of six goals to nil after a very sporty and enjoyable game.

LEAGUE STANDING

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Club Lusitano "A"	3	2	–	1	5
Junior Hockey Club	3	2	–	1	5
Shanghai Hockey Club "A"	3	2	1	–	4
Shanghai Hockey Club "B"	3	1	2	–	2
Club Lusitano "B"	3	1	2	–	2
Endeavorers	3	0	3	–	0

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Finland Has Strong Team Of Athletes For Olympics

Squad Representing Finland Will Number About 40, And Includes 21 Point Winners From 1920

New York.—Finland, second only to the United States in the track and field sports of the 1920 Olympics, is marshaling a sturdy band of athletes, which promises to press competition closer than ever before the laurels in the Eighth Olympic Games at Paris next July.

With attention focussed on Finland's preparations, particularly because of the recent decision of Villiany Ritola, distance running champion here for the past two years, to compete for his native land, this year, a first-hand outline of the Scandinavian country's prospects by Y. Salminen, head of one of the largest Finnish athletic clubs, will interest American track and field followers.

Salminen, who is returning to Finland this week in company with Ritola, after a brief visit to the United States, declared today that his country is not overconfident, but believes it will make a stronger bid than ever for honors at Paris. He is particularly qualified to gauge this year's indications, not only because of his close identification with Finland's Olympic preparations, but because of first-hand observance of conditions in this and other countries.

Finland will send a team of probably 40 track and field stars to Paris, far less than will represent this country, according to Salminen, but some idea of the formidability of the Finnish squad is gained from the fact that it will include all of the 1920 point winners, 21 in number, among them athletes who accounted for nine first places at Antwerp, a total equal to that collected by America.

"We see no real chance of defeating the United States this year," admitted Salminen in discussing the relative strength of the countries, "but I look for Finland to be America's closest competitor. Perhaps we may gain the honor of earning more first places than America. A good deal of our showing will depend upon how closely the United States is pressed by other countries in events which it has heretofore monopolised. I look for Great Britain to be the third most powerful entry, with France, Italy and Sweden entering strong teams."

Finland, he pointed out, will place its main reliance, as in 1920, in the distance events, and in a number of field specialties. The Finns expect to score heavily in the running events of 1500 meters and up, and also pile up many points in the javelin, discus, shotput and pentathlon. They have shown improvement in relay racing, but in the shorter races, the hurdles and such field events as the high jump, pole vault and hammer throw do not expect to score.

Ritola's addition to the distance running squad has greatly strengthened an array already the most imposing possessed by any country. Incidentally, it includes two other stars who gained fame in America—Hannes Kolehmainen, winner of the 1920 Marathon, and Villar Kyronen, former Millrose A. A. star, who also is a Marathon candidate. Perhaps the brightest of all Finnish stars is Paavo Nurmi, who was credited with a world's record mile, 4m. 10 2-5s. last summer.

Nurmi, who won the 10,000-meter flat race and the individual cross-country title at 10,000 meters, in 1920, will center much of his 1924 efforts in the 1500-meter run, the nearest approach to the mile on the Olympic program. If he has sufficient rest he may also run in the cross-country and 3000-meter team races.

Ritola will carry probably the hardest assignment of any of his countrymen, for the sturdy Finn, who holds the American national 10-mile and cross-country titles, is slated to compete in the 5000 and 10,000-meter flat races, besides the distance team events.

Sipila, present Finnish cross-country champion; Liimatainen, third in the 1920 cross-country, and Rastas are among the Nation's other distance stars.

Kolehmainen, according to Salminen, is training steadily for the Marathon and showing all the speed and stamina that carried him to victory four years ago. Kyronen is rated next to Kolehmainen in the Marathon by Salminen who looks for the closest Finnish opposition from Lossman of Esthonia, who was second in 1920, and Blasi, of Italy.

In the field events, the Finns have a formidable array of veterans, including first-place winners of 1912 and 1920, who show no sign of losing championship form. They include Niklander, 1920 discus winner; Taipale, 1912 discus victor and runner-up in 1920; Myyrha, Saaristo, Johansson and Peltonen, all of whom broke the world's javelin-throwing record in 1920 and monopolised this event; Porhola, winner of the shotput in 1920; Tuulos, hop, step and jump winner in 1920; and Lehtonen, 1920 pentathlon winner.

"Dear Brutus."

The A.D.C. gave a repeat performanco of "Dear Brutus" last night to a capacity house. Barrie was given his full due. The cast that M. de Bris has gathered together for this great play is both sincere and talented. Again Mrs. Wingrove, Mrs. Welch and Mr. Muriel won the plaudits of the audience. Without in any way straining points that got well over the footlights and made us forget that it was an amateur performance in our appreciation of a perfect show. Lighting, scenic effects, incidental music, general arrangements and stage management all contributed to a performance that must be memorable in the annals of the A.D.C.

The play is to be repeated on Wednesday next. It is to be thoroughly recommended.

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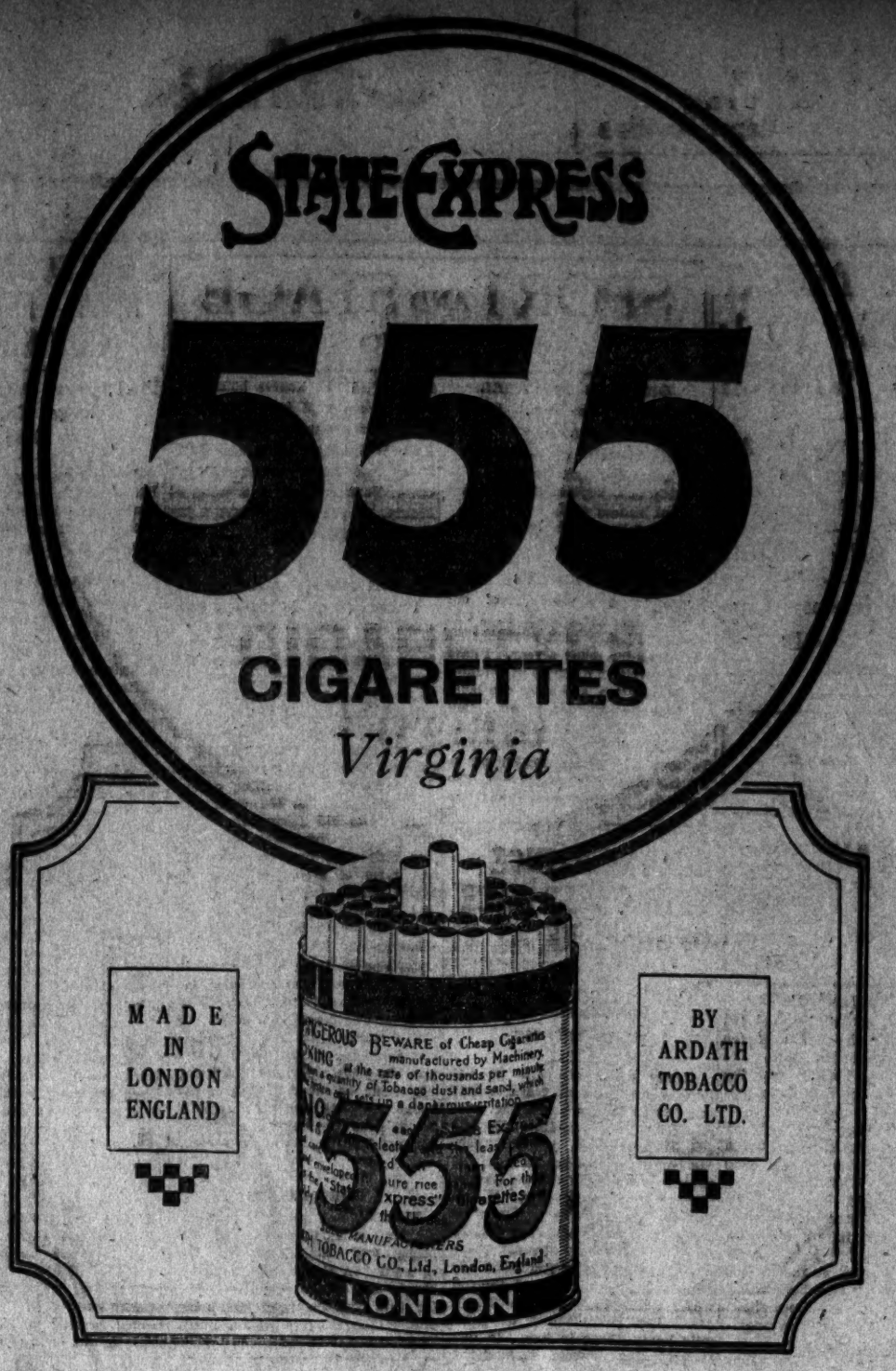
Agents:—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Whose Ass'ts exc'ed $3,000,000.



IT IS YOUR DUTY TO SAVE.

50 Cents Small Money Saved Each Day In Our New Money Boxes Will More Than Pay The Yearly Premium Of An I. S. S. $2,000

PREMIUM BOND.

TO OBTAIN A BOX SUBSCRIBE TO A NEW BOND PAID YEARLY.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII, SHANGHAI.

CAPSTAN
CIGARETTES

You *Can* Compare the PRICE,

but the QUALITY is

INCOMPARABLE.

MAGNUM & REGULAR SIZES.
IN TINS OF 50 & PACKETS OF 10
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

(Registered U S Patent Office)

1. I'M SORRY SIR BUT MR JIGGS IS IN A CONFERENCE NOW AND CAN'T COME TO THE PHONE! — NO-MR JIGGS IS TOO BUSY. WILL YOU CALL UP LATER?

2. GET UP. THE MEN ARE HERE TO TAKE THE FURNITURE AWAY AND WE HAVE TO GET OUT BECAUSE WE HAVEN'T GOT THE RENT MONEY. — WHY DID YOU WAKE ME UP? I WUZ DREAM IN' I WUZ EATIN A SWELL MEAL

3. DON'T SHAKE THE MIRROR SO MUCH! — I CAN'T HELP IT FRIEND THIS STUFF HAS GOT TO BE HAULED IN A HURRY

4. HUSTLE UP! I'VE GOT TO PUT THAT BUREAU ON THE WAGON FIRST! — ALL RIGHT

5. I WISH WE'D EITHER STAY POOR OR RICH. I'M TIRED OF CHANGING. I DON'T KNOW WHERE I'M AT. — YOU GO AND GET A JOB DAUGHTER AND I WILL STAY AT MRS DUGANS FOR THE NIGHT. YOU'LL HAVE TO FIND SOME PLACE TO SLEEP. — VERY WELL.

6. I'VE GOT TO GIT A JOB. I DON'T CARE WHAT IT IS I'LL DO ANYTHING. — TAKE THIS APPLICATION TO THE LIFTUM AND BUSTEM FURNITURE COMPANY THEY'LL PUT YOU TO WORK. — EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

7. WHEN DO I START IN? — RIGHT NOW! YOU'VE GOT TO DELIVER A WAGON LOAD OF FURNITURE - I SUPPOSE YOU KIN DRIVE A HORSE. — SOME CLASS TO THAT DRIVER!

8. BY GOLLY - I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I'M TIRED FROM BEIN RICH OR GITTIN POOR!

9. AH! THIS IS MORE LIKE IT. — GROCERIES

10. Z-Z-Z!

11. I WONDER IF MAGGIE HAD ANY THING TO DO WITH THIS?

12. OH! WELL I MUST HAVE MY SLEEP!

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GEO MCMANUS